FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 APRIL 1986

Libya

President Reagan should be put on trial as a "war criminal and murderer of children" as he is "proven guilty of issuing orders to regular forces to murder children and attack houses," Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared in a speech broadcast by Tripoli television the evening of 16 April. Libya, in contrast, has issued no orders to murder anybody, he maintained, adding that the U.S. raids will not make Libya abandon its policy of promoting Arab unity, struggling for the "liberation" of Palestine, and inciting "popular revolution" everywhere. The Libyan leader also announced that he has decided not to escalate military operations in southern Europe and not to establish an "exclusion zone" in the southern Mediterranean, asserting that this decision is in "appreciation" of the stands taken by "friendly countries" like Italy, France, Spain, Greece, and Malta. Nevertheless, Italy and Spain must henceforth prevent the 6th Fleet from using their ports, he said, adding that Libya will otherwise have to escalate operations in self-defense. Welcoming anti-U.S. demonstrations in Sudan and other Arab states, Al-Qadhdhafi noted that Arab leaders have called for an extraordinary Arab summit conference to express support for Libya. As for the internal situation, he urged the media to calm down the tension in the country, telling citizens to switch their lights on and challenging the Americans to launch further raids while music bands are playing in the streets.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev sent a message to Col al-Qadhdhafi, according to JANA. In the message, Gorbachev assured Al-Qadhdhafi that the Soviet Union "firmly intends" to strengthen Libya's defense capability, adding that this is of "special importance" in Libya's present situation. The Soviet leader also informed Al-Qadhdhafi that the Soviet Union repeatedly gave the U.S. Administration "serious warnings" about the "dangerous consequences of its anti-Libyan policy," adding such a "development of events was bound to produce a negative effect on the Soviet-American relations."

Meanwhile, a Libyan "information source" cited by JANA denied a BBC radio correspondent's report about a rebellion in the Bab al-'Aziziyah barracks area of Tripoli. Voice of Greater Arab Homeland likewise urged its listeners to beware of "biased rumors" and "fabrications" broadcast by the BBC and other Western radio stations. The radio also claimed that U.S. While BBC radio had reported an outbreak of shooting around Al-Qadhdhafi's barracks, Libyan sources cited by SANA maintained that the BBC correspondent mistook antiaircraft fire for a coup attempt.

As for the foreign nationals in Libya, AFP reported that the authorities have transferred 52 Italian, British, and Portuguese engineering workers to a military camp "for their safety." The British Foreign Office disclosed that one Briton was arrested in Banghazi 16 April, AFP noted. Al-Qadhdhafi stressed in his television speech that foreigners in Libya are free to leave or stay as they wish.

In other developments, both Kuwait and Algeria have expressed support for an emergency Arab summit, according to KUNA and Algiers radio. A Tunisian spokesman denied Libya's claim that Tunisia has allowed U.S. planes to overfly Tunisian airspace before attacking Libya, according to Tunis radio. Egypt's leading theologian, the Shaykh of Al-Azhar, described the U.S. raid on Libya as an "insult to the Arab nation," according to MENA. In further comment from Syria, Damascus radio's Palestine broadcast asserted that the U.S. attack gives the Arab nation justification to take "revenge" on all U.S. interests in the Arab world. Monitored Syrian media have not been observed to mention a UAE press report that Syrians are operating SAM bases in Libya. A commentary by Algiers radio urged the Arabs to move from the stage of denunciation and condemnation to the stage of "replying by all possible means to the aggressors," adding that the U.S. attack was "an aggression against the entire Arab and Islamic nation."

Sudan

The prime minister addressed a "huge" rally in Khartoum protesting against the U.S. attack on Libya, announcing Sudan's bitter condemnation of the U.S. "flagrant aggression" and asserting that all of Sudan's "potentials" are at Libya's disposal, SUNA reported. The rally was also addressed by a National Alliance official who called for the "expulsion" of U.S. Embassy staff and for the "liquidation" of all U.S. interests in the country. In a related development, SUNA noted that the General Union of Petroleum workers decided to stop refueling all visiting U.S. ships and planes.

In military action in the south, a village in Kongor District was bombed 14 April by two planes belonging to "an Arab country," according to the clandestine SPLA radio. The report noted that seven persons were killed but declined to identify the Arab country.

Syria

"Informed security sources" cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon stated that two car-bombs exploded in the coastal town of Tartus 16 April, killing 27 people and wounding many others. A later radio report spoke of seven explosions in Safita, Latakia, Homs, and Tartus, on buses carrying Syrian Army cadets on leave. The radio said most of the casualties were among Syrian Army members. Monitored Syrian media have not been observed to report the bombings.

Oman

An Omani Foreign Ministry statement cited by Muscat radio said "opposition and misguided elements" "must return" to Oman before 31 December 1986.

Iran-Iraq War

The Kuwaiti chief of staff "categorically denied" an 8 April report by Tehran radio's Arabic service alleging that Kuwaiti naval forces are collecting military information on Iran and passing it on to Iraq, KUNA reported. He also denied the radio's claims that Kuwait has placed its airspace at the Iraqi Air Force's disposal.

In war developments, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio reported that over 500 Iranians were killed and many were wounded in fighting in the central operational sector. The communique also noted that Iraq repulsed two Iranian counterattacks, one in the East Maysan area, the other in the northern operational sector.

On the Iranian side, Iranian artillery fire heavily damaged economic and industrial installations in Banmil and Naft Khaneh, a communique cited by IRNA reported. The communique announced that the Iranian Air Force carried out two bombing raids over Iraq's al-Zubaydat region, inflicting "substantial" casualties on Iraqi troops. In other developments, the official in charge of mobilizing women at the IRGC noted that women volunteers have begun military training, Tehran radio reported.

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'Arafat Urges Arab Unity Against Dangers

GF170838 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0815 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Dubayy, 17 Apr (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has urged the Arab nation to unify its ranks in order to face the dangers that surround it and which are represented by foreign aggression, the latest of which was the U.S. aggression against Libya.

In an interview with the newspaper *AL-BAYAN* published today, 'Arafat affirmed that the PLO places all its capabilities in the service of unifying Arab ranks and to repelling foreign aggression against any Arab territory in order to preserve the security, peace, and integrity of Arab territory and that of the Islamic nation.

The Palestinian leader added that during the past few months and weeks, he warned the Arab nation of U.S. intentions and Reagan's inclination to get involved in a U.S. war against the Arab nation just as Johnson involved the American people in a war against the Vietnamese people. He pointed out that the U.S. Administration had prepared beforehand the aggression which it launched against the security and peace of the Libyan people and which was aimed at cities and installations and resulted in the death of innocent Arab citizens.

'Arafat noted that the lack of confrontation to what is happening all over the Arab homeland will lead the Zionists and imperialists to repeat their aggression and military and political intervention in the Arab homeland.

AL-BAYAN said that the Palestinian leader has sent urgent messages to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and King Hassan II of Morocco in which he called for intensifying Arab and Islamic efforts, and effective steps by the Arab countries and the countries of the Nonaligned Movement in order to confront the aggression against Libya.

PLO Spokesman Condemns 'Barbaric' U.S. Action

GF162034 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1820 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Commenting on the barbaric U.S. aggression against the fraternal Libyan Jamahiriyah, the official spokesman for the PLO Political Department has stated the following: As was expected, and after a period of prearation, the U.S Administration, in a blatant, barbaric manner, perpetrated an air aggression against several locations in Libyan territory, including locations congested with civilians in Tripoli, Banghazi, and other cities. The U.S. Administration used the most sophisticated U.S. warplanes at its military bases in Britain and onboard aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean.

What is surprising in this aggression is the stand adopted by the British Government, led by Thatcher, participating in the aggression and allowing warplanes at U.S. bases on British soil to take part in this treacherous aggression, despite the statement by the prime minister to the contrary.

The Political Department of the PLO very strongly condemns this aggression and, on behalf of the entire Palestinian people and on behalf of all the fighters of the Palestinian revolution, expresses the deepest form of solidarity with the fraternal Arab Libyan people, all personnel of the gallant Libyan Armed Forces, and the valiant patriotic leadership, and supports them all. We salute their steadfastness and their valiant confrontation of the blatant U.S. aggression.

The PLO Political Department declares that the leadership of the Palestinian revolution is following the developments moment by moment so as to hold consultations with other Arab leaderships. This ugly U.S. aggression, although aimed directly at the Jamahiriyah, is in fact directed against Arab revolution and nationalism, and against every Arab territory. Therefore, all nationalists in every Arab country are to rush to resist the U.S. invaders and participate with their courageous brothers in Libya in defending their Arab territory and dignity. Revolution until victory.

Palestinian Officials Denounce U.S. Attack

GF161835 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 16 Apr 86 p 17

[Text] In exclusive statements to *AL-BAYAN*, four Palestinian officials condemned the military attack carried out by U.S. aircraft yesterday against military and civilian targets and concentrations in the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Salah Khalfa, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, stated that the attack against Libya is considered the biggest piracy carried out by the United States against Third World countries and the Arab countries, and it represents a dangerous precedent if the Third World countries and the Arab countries take a serious stand against it. He added that what is taking place actually means that the United States has the right to overthrow any Arab or Third World regime as it wishes and when it wishes.

He said: The Arab citizens no longer accept the denunciations and condemnations as they used to. We are now in need of practical steps, the first being Al-Qadhdhafi's call to all Arabs to meet in Libya for a serious Arab summit conference through which Libya and other Arab countries would be able to set the necessary plans for a united Arab stand on political, economic, and military levels. Second, there should be a real Arab direction toward the Soviet Union and countries which still have not established relations with Moscow should immediately do so. Then an Arab agreement should be reached with the Soviet Union on a plan to resist this aggression. Abu Iyad went on to say: Without steps, our talk about denouncing the aggression will achieve nothing, as usually happens to the Arabs under such circumstances.

When *AL-BAYAN* asked the Palestinian official about the presence of practical Palestinian steps for solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah, he said: We had previously told Libya that we are ready for any stand to support it. Now we say that we are ready with all of our strength and forces to take part in defending Libya and the Libyan territories and to forget previous sensitivities and extend our hand to Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for joint resistance of the U.S. design in the region, particularly what concerns the aggression against Libya.

Meanwhile, Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, stated that this new aggression is aimed at Arab security and stability as much as it is aimed at the security and safety of Libya.

He went on to say: The United States, with its criminal onslaught against Libya, is practicing the ugliest form of offical terrorism. It is the same terrorism that the Palestinian people are facing in their camps and concentration locations by the Israeli occupationist forces.

The Palestinian people, the victims of U.S.-Israeli terrorism, stand in the same trench in which the Libyan people are standing to confront the U.S. attack against the Libyan people and homeland.

In his statement to *AL-BAYAN*, Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the DFLP, said: We look at this U.S. attack against the Libyan Jamahiriyah based on the sufferings of our Palestinian people during the past decades from terrorism in all its forms and means carried out by Zionist Israel, U.S. imperialism, and its reactionary tools in the region.

Hawatimah went on to say: On this basis, we find ourselves on the side of the fraternal Libyan people in resisting the bloody terrorism and the criminal U.S. onslaught against Libyan Jamahiriyah. The defeat of the U.S. aggression and terrorism will only be achieved by arming the people and uniting them by way of detailed definition of the enemies and friends and by concentrating everyone's capabilities toward resisting the enemies, at the same time strengthening the alliance with the powers of liberation and progress in the world.

In his statement to *AL-BAYAN*, Dr George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, said: The barbaric attack carried out by the U.S. aircraft against the Libyan Jamahiriyah once again proves that the United States is the biggest and most dangerous terrorist power in the world. It once again confirmed that organized international piracy and terrorism has become the official state policy of U.S. imperialism. The U.S. aircraft which shelled the civilian targets in Tripoli and Benghazi once again brought to mind the thought of the monstrous U.S. attacks on Nicaragua, Vietnam, and Lebanon and unveiled the falsehood of U.S. claim of "combating terrorism." It revealed Washington's hidden intentions designed to bring the Arab region to its knees and subject it to its imperialist domination by isolating every national regime and every Arab national location.

Dr Habash continued to say: It seems that Washington with its insistence on imposing hegemony in the region has not learned enough from the Lesson of Lebanon, where its military warships went out of the Lebanese regional waters dragging with them dissappointment and defeat. This time it returned to repeat its attempt against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Habash said: We are totally confident that the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah will only increase the determination of the Arab Libyan people and their assembly around their brave national command, led by Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, to resist the U.S. insolence. Washington will only gain disappointment and failure.

The PFLP secretary general added: The experience of steadfastness during the Beirut siege, which lasted about 3 months, taught us that air raids, despite their barbarism and despite the grave losses in the ranks of innocent citizens, will only increase the determination of the citizens to resist and challenge. The experience of striking at the Zionist enemy in Lebanon taught us that if the people have brave revolutionary leaders, they can inflict the gravest losses on the enemies that surpass them in numbers and arms, even if these enemies are headed by the leader of international imperialism, the United States. Here today the lesson is being repeated on the Libyan coasts and over Libyan airspace as the Arab Libyan people are proving under the leadership of Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi that a nation that does not exceed 3 million is capable of standing up to U.S. insolence and turning its planes to wreckage.

He called on the Arab nation to unite to resist the new U.S. aggression with all available means and said: This aggression will not shake the will of our Arab nation in resisting the aggressors.

PLA Attacks U.S. 'Aggression' Against Libya

JN161307 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — An official spokesman for the General Staff of the Palestine Liberation Army has stated the following:

The United States has perpetrated a blatant terrorist attack against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It carried out its brutal attack against residential areas in both Tripoli and Banghazi by orders of the administration of war and aggression, in implementation of personal orders by the U.S. President, with terrorist, fascist, and exposed cooperation between Britain and the United States and within aggressive military preparations and threats against Syria, Libya, and progressive, nationalist Arab regimes hostile to capitulationist U.S. solutions, which are confronting attempts to impose hegemony and liquidate the Palestine question.

While condemning and denouncing this terrorist aggression against a fraternal Arab country which stands in the same militant trench with steadfast progressive Arab countries, headed by Syria under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, we in the Palestine Liberation Army praise the steadfastness of the Arab masses in brotherly Libya and their confrontation of the U.S. aggression and haughtiness.

We also praise the stand of Syria — its leadership, Army, and party — alongside Libya in confronting this blatant aggression. We affirm our stand alongside the valiant Syrian Arab Army under the courageous leadership of President al-Asad in supporting fraternal Libya and its fighting forces until we together repulse and defeat this aggressive danger against our Arab nation.

We urge the Arab nation to condemn and denounce this criminal act and to adopt a unified stand to deter this aggression and to confront it in all fields.

Parties, Organizations Call for 'Confrontation'

JN161615 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1543 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Damascus, 16 Apr (SANA) — Representatives of Arab parties, liberation movements, and nationalist and progressive organizations have condemned the flagrant U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and called for a real confrontation of the United States and Israel. A statement issued by representatives of these parties and organizations at the Arab peoples conference here today says that the new U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is a link in the organized policy of terrorism being practiced by the United States in our Arab region in particular in order to spread hegemony over the Arab homeland in coordination with the Zionist entity.

The statement stresses the soldarity of the parties, organizatins, and progressive nationalist Arab movements with the Libyan Jamahiriyah. It also calls on the Arab masses to strike at U.S. interests in the region; boycott U.S. goods, ships, and planes; expel its forces from the Arab region; and withdraw Arab assets from U.S. banks.

PLO Radio on U.S. Raid, World Reaction

JN161920 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1739 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] With all its barbarism, the U.S. air raid on Libya is part of a larger plan. It is part of a U.S. policy with its usual trend and characteristics. It is a policy based on the militarization of the world. In other words, it is aimed at consecrating the military formula as a formula for international relations. From the reactions to the air raid, we can say that the world will not ignore the policy of the current administration ruling the United States. Various countries clearly expressed their understanding of the U.S. policy, its meaning, and its repercussions.

The Soviet Union, which is concerned about the U.S. policy and which is directly targeted by U.S. policy, cancelled a meeting scheduled for next month between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister. Thus, Moscow allowed the motive and the consequences of the riad to affect overall issues and relations which would have been discussed by the two foreign ministers. This may also affect the possibility of a Gorbachev-Reagan summit scheduled to be held this year.

France refused to allow U.S. planes to use its airspace. As a result, these planes took off from Britain and headed toward Libya. By this, France at least expressed its rejection of any involvement in this action. Moreover, French comment on the raid was clearer. Paris believes that this U.S. military action could result in more violent actions and that no one could predict the repercussions of the cycle of violence.

Bonn also expressed its understanding of the air raid in a similar way. But Italy and Greece, which are closer to the incident than other European countries, were against the raid before and after it took place. Italian Prime Minister Craxi stressed more than once that fleets cannot be a way to solve international problems because using such means will produce dangers in the short and long runs.

Athens, Rome, and West Berlin, as well as more than 20 FRG cities and even London, yesterday witnessed demonstrations against the U.S. raid. Of course, we can say the European demonstrators were expressing their understanding of the danger generated by the U.S. militaristic policy, rather than expressing their soldiarity with Libya. This view dominated most of the European press today. The incident occupied the front pages and the main commentaries. Of course, African and nonaligned countries condemned the U.S. air raid.

Only Canada, whose foreign policy is consistent with that of the United States, Britain, which allowed the U.S. planes to take off from its air bases, and the Zionist entity, which considers the current U.S. policy a way to spread the Israeli policy, stood by the side of Washington.

Although they expressed their strong condemnation of or their regret about the raid, it seems that Arab countries do not sense the danger of the militarization of international policy. They do not realize they are one of the main targets of this policy, whether from Washington, the Zionist entity, or Iran. Instead of crystallizing a collective effort to confront this serious development, they hide their heads in the sand and expect security from the source of danger.

BAHRAIN

Paper Says U.S. Seeks Main Role in 'Aggression'

GF170908 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0810 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Manama, 17 Apr (WAKH) — In Bahrain the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* describes the brutal U.S. raid on Libya as an organized and coordinated scheme by which the United States moves with unparalleled zeal to undertake the task of frustrating the legitmate ambitions of our nation, and to terrorize and intimidate it prior to subjugating it.

The paper asserts that the United States is gradually pushing Israel to the position of a secondary partner in the aggression against the Arab nation in order to assume the principal position.

The paper says that this is proved by the fact that the largest military action undertaken by U.S. forces since the Vietnam war was against an Arab country — Libya. The paper notes that the United States has been paving the way for its new role against Libya for several years and has used all pretexts to justify it.

In conclusion, *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* expresses hope that the Arab summit will be held immediately so that the Arab leaders will shoulder their responsibility in preserving the peace and security of the Arab homeland. At the same time, the paper demands that this summit must be proportional to the tremendous perils that threaten the continued independence and sovereignty of the Arab homeland.

KUWAIT

U.S. Envoy, Official Discuss Developments

LD171057 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1022 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Apr (KUNA) — Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry under secretary this morning received the U.S. ambassador to Kuwait, who conveyed the U.S. stance with regard to the current developments in the Mediterranean region. Al-Shahin told the ambassador about Kuwait's stance on such developments; this is the stance that Kuwait had already expressed in previous statements on this matter.

Ambassador Conveys USSR Stance on U.S. Raid

LD161428 Kuwait KUNA in English 1235 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 16 (KUNA) — Foreign Undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin received the Soviet Ambassador in Kuwait, Pogos Akopov, Wednesday.

KUNA learnt that Akopov briefed Al-Shahin on the text of a Soviet Government communique issued yesterday in condemnation of the American air strikes on Libya.

Chief of Staff Denies Aiding Iraq in War

LD161745 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1148 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Apr (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti chief of staff, Major-General 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, has categorically denied what was broadcast by Radio Tehran in the Islamic Republic of Iran that the Kuwaiti naval forces are collecting information and military reports on Iran and sending them to the Iraqi forces.

He also denied that the State of Kuwait has agreed to put Kuwaiti airspace at the disposal of the Iraqi Air Force, and to provide cover for Iraqi aircraft during their flights over Kuwaiti airspace, in order for them to carry out their combat missions in the war between Iraq and Iran.

Major-General al-Ghanim pointed out that the State of Kuwait made efforts and is still making efforts to end the war between the two neighboring Islamic countries.

OMAN

Opposition, 'Misguided' Elements, 'Must' Return

GF170742 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Statement by the Omani Foreign Ministry — read by announcer]

[Text] Within the framework of the Sultanate of Oman's policy to provide the means of dignified livelihood and stability for all its citizens and to give the opportunity to opposition and misguided elements to return to the homeland, the Foreign Ministry announces that all such individuals must return ['ala jami' ha'ula' al-mubadarah ila al-'awdah] to the Sultanate during the period from the announcement of this statement until 31 December 1986. The government will undertake to provide suitable jobs for them and otherwise help them to settle in the dear homeland under the leadership of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, may God preserve him.

Similarly, students who are studying abroad at the expense of foreign parties must return during the aforementioned period in order to submit applications to further their studies at the expense of the Sultanate's government. As for those who fail to do this, their academic certificates will not be recognized by the Ministry of Education and Youth Affairs.

The Sultanate's government urges these individuals to hasten to return and benefit by this generous gesture. As for those who fail to return during the aforementioned period, the government will not commit itself to extend any assistance to them.

PDRY

Prime Minister Addresses Libyan Solidarity Rally

GF161907 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1703 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Speech by Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, during a rally held in solidarity with the Libyan people in Aden on 16 April — recorded]

[Text] [Applause] Comrade Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, O comrades, O brethren, O friends.

On the night of 14 April, the fraternal Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was subjected to a barbaric aggression by the United States — the leader of the imperialist world — in complete coordination with a number of other imperialist countries.

Tens of innocent civilians were victims of this aggression, which also caused great material losses. This aggression was designed to destroy cities, camps, and economic installations, including the residence of Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution.

This aggression came as part of a series of provocative, conspiratorial, and terrorist acts against people struggling for their sovereignty, national independence, and social progress. Actually, this barbaric aggression is an inseparable part of a large imperialist scheme which the imperialist regime has launched and continues to launch, under the leadership of the United States, to put an end to the Arab national liberation movement, to strike at its progressive regimes, to impose the U.S. hegemony in particular and the imperialist hegemony in general on the Arab homeland and on its economic resources, and to subjugate the homeland to it.

The aggression clearly unveils the hostile and terrorist tendency of U.S. imperialism to confront the strength of the international revolutionary process, with all of its factions, and to make the national situation, whether on regional or on international levels, more tense. The aggression also reveals the vast political threats of the U.S. Administration's policy to subjugate the liberation countries to it, to make the international situation more tense, and to prepare to launch a new world war which would burn everything, destroy the human race, and demolish the entire human civilization.

O comrades, while the PDRY, its party, people and government strongly denounce this tyrannical aggression against the fraternal Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and considers it a violation of international charters and norms, a blatant aggression against an independent Arab country, a serious initiative in treating issues of differences among countries, and a new escalation to tense the international situation, it at the same time praises the heroism of the Arab Libyan people and its brave armed forces for their decisive confrontation of the blatant U.S. aggression.

The PDRY expresses its struggle solidarity with the Libyan people and government in confronting this flagrant imperialist aggression. The PDRY is linked to the fraternal Libyan Jamahiriyah by ties of brotherhood and joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism. The PDRY announces that it places all of its material and human resources alongside the Libyan people in confronting the U.S. aggression and in defense of the independence [applause] and sovereignty of this fraternal progressive Arab country. The PDRY considers the battle of the Libyan Arab people against the U.S. military machine a national battle that concerns all of the Arab peoples and not just the Libyan Arab people.

From this premise, we call on the Arab governments together with the Arab national and progressive Arab parties and power to realize their national duty and rise to the level of the requirements of events. We call on them to stand by the fraternal Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and their courageous people, to adopt effective positions against the U.S. economic interests and presence in the Arab homeland, and to work in the direction of diverting the resources and capabilities of the Arab homeland together with its economic resources from being a tool of U.S. domination toward becoming national resources that can be used in defending the independence and sovereignty of the Arab countries and their social progress.

This aggression evidently stressed the contradiction of the U.S. policy with the interests, security, and stability of our Arab peoples. In this regard, we stress the need to convene an emergency Arab summit conference to adopt a unified Arab position toward the U.S. aims for Libya and its fraternal people. We also urge all of the progressive, democratic, and peace-loving powers in the world to condemn the U.S. terrorist and barbaric aggression against Libya and to provide all forms of support and backing for the Libyan Arab people and the glorious 1 September Revolution.

O comrades, though U.S. imperialism used its stern measures — represented in its military power, against a small and peaceful people, like Libya and like the Libyan people — it will not be able to eliminate the will of a people struggling for their freedom and independence. Modern history has proven clearly this conclusion in many places in the world — in Cuba and in other countries. We are certain that U.S. arrogance will be a total failure. Down with the barbaric U.S. aggression. Death to the U.S. pirates. Glory to the struggling Libyan people. Thank you.

Organizations Condemn U.S. Attack on Libya

Message From Liberation Groups

GF161534 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The Arab national liberation parties and movements in Aden addressed the following message to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; and Chadli

Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria:

The serious escalation of the U.S. aggression against Libya and its brave people arouses the feelings of resentment and anger of every good Arab against this barbaric act and calls for showing the highest forms of solidarity with sister Libya. The Arab national liberation parties and movements in Aden urge the leaders of the national liberation countries to coordinate, consult, and implement agreements which have been signed between them to support sister Libya and to call upon other Arab countries to carry out their commitments against the U.S. aggression.

We are confident that your unified stance toward this criminal act will play its role in inspiring the enthusiasm of the Arab masses and in defeating the U.S. plots aganst the Arab nationalist countries, against the Arab national liberation movement, and against the safety, security, and independence of our people.

Statement by Popular Groups

GF161715 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Text" of the statement issued by the popular organizations in PDRY denouncing the U.S. aggression against Libya — date not given]

[Text] The popular organizations in the PDRY followed up with extreme concern the U.S. provocations and threats against the Socialist People'sLibyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The U.S. aggression against the Libyan territories reached its peak on the morning of 15 April.

This insolent U.S. aggression is not a violation of the sovereignty, security, and independence of Libya alone. It is considered a serious threat to the safety and stability of all Arab peoples and the peoples of the basin of the Mediterranean Sea. This aggression is part of the Reagan administration's policy designed to increase tension and interference in the domestic affairs of independent countries and the peoples of our region. It is also an expression of the hostile and adventurous methods of the U.S. policy, which threatens the peace and stability around the world. The recent nuclear explosions were a serious escalation of this aggressive method which challenges the international public view and ignores every international charter and norms.

The U.S. aggression against the Libyan masses cannot be separated from the series of the U.S. hostile plots against our Arab peoples in Lebanon, Syria, and the PDRY, within the course of the malicious imperialist assault on the region to strike the progressive regimes; to liquidate the Arab national liberation movement; to drag our peoples into the orbit of imperialist control; to wipe out the Arab Palestinian people's legitimate right to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to establish a national independent state on their national soil, and to impose capitulatory and liquidation plans and to weaken the unity of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people.

While the popular organizations in the PDRY strongly condemn this U.S. aggression against Libya, they affirm their firm stance next to the youth and people of sister Libya in confronting the U.S. aggression and in safeguarding the sovereignty, security and independence of Libya.

They also call upon the international public view to immediately stand in solidarity next to the Libyan people to uncover the dimensions of the U.S. aggression.

QATAR

UN Envoy Refutes U.S. Self-Defense Claim

GF170550 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0525 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] United Nations, 16 Apr (WAKH) — The Qatari permanent representative to the United Nations, Hamad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Kuwari has refuted the U.S. allegation that its aggression on Libya is within the sphere of self-defense which is guaranteed by Article 51 of the UN Charter.

In a statement which he delivered today during the UN Security Council meeting discussing the U.S. aggression against Libya, Al-Kuwari said that the right of legitimate self-defense as guaranteed by Article 51 is an exception to the general provision of the Charter which bans the threat to use force or the use of force in relations between countries.

He added: "Since this concept is an exception, then the right of self-defense must be interpreted narrowly and not expanded. Otherwise, the door will be left wide open to dispense with the general provision through the claim that the use of force is for self-defense."

Al-Kuwari asserted that the United States intentionally abandoned all peaceful means and even openly insulted the UN Security Council when it carried out its aggression during the Council's discussions of the means to resolve the conflict by peaceful means according to the UN Charter;

Dailies Denounce U.S. 'Aggression' Against Libya

GF161447 Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 16 Apr (QNA) — In their editorials today, Qatari papers denounced the U.S. aggression against Libya and said that this aggression would harm the United States and those who supported it in this attack.

The newspaper *AL-RAYAH* said that by this aggression, the United States committed an ugly crime that contradicts its position in the world as a superpower. Likewise, Britain, which contributed to the aggression, showed its insistence that it does not have independent willpower or make its own decisions.

The paper said that the United States cannot cover its crimes with tours by its officials to a number of Arab countries before the aggression to show a pretentious friendship. The paper said that following the U.S. aggression, the world thinks that the cracked U.S. record on terrorism and the means to combat it, which was being played for years, has no meaning anymore. *AL-RAYAH* said that the U.S. Administration cannot claim to safeguard the interests and security of the American people, since, with this tyrannical aggression, the United States turned U.S. interests, and even Americans themselves, into a target of rage. Also, Margaret Thatcher will not be able to justify herself before the British people for her involvement in the U.S. aggression.

The newspaper *AL-'ARAB* said that while the United States has reached the peak of terrorism in our world, the British involvement in the U.S. bloody methods has bolstered the conviction about the British political dependency on the United States. Britain's stance also revealed that it continues to be the arrow pointed at the Arab body since Palestine was usurped by the Zionist clique, the allies of Washington.

The paper said that Europe should reconsider its recent negative stance toward Libya to affirm that its hands are not covered with the blood of the martyrs of the barbaric raids.

AL-'ARAB said that the Arab countries are now asked to take immediate and strong measures to bring Washington to its senses. The paper warned that everyone will pay a high and bitter price if the law of the jungle continues to develop, since the events that took place were not directed against Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's leadership alone, but were a bloody stab to the conscience of all Arabs and a provocative act which necessitate a decisive confrontation.

The English-language newspaper *GULF TIMES* said that this aggression on Libya reemphasizes that the conduct of U.S. imperialism has not changed with regard to use of power either in Libya yesterday, or in the Bay of Pigs 25 years ago or in the My Lai massacre in Vietnam. The paper ridiculed the U.S. charges which claim that Libya has violated the charter of the United Nations when the United States ignores condemning itself for committing such violations. The *GULF TIMES* said that reaction of the world, which denounces the U.S. aggression, proved that the world cannot be deceived by the U.S. allegations which justify the aggression. The paper referred to Britain and Israel's support for the U.S. aggression. Concluding, the paper said that the Arabs would be steadfast in the face of the aggression no matter how ferocious it might be.

The newspaper *AL-KHALIJ AL-YAWM* called on the Arab and the Islamic countries, together with the nonaligned countries and other friendly countries, to condemn the U.S. aggression on Libya. The paper said that the UN Security Council and the international organizations have to be committed to their responsibilities toward what took place on the steadfast Libyan territories. The paper added that the U.S. Administration committed a serious mistake and unveiled again its imperialist and Zionist face while it was shelling innocent people and violating the safety and peace of a small country that is not equal to it. The paper stressed that aggression would never be victorious no matter how strong it is, as has been proven by history. *AL-KHALIJ AL-YAWM* said that the U.S. aggression on the Arab Libyan soil was premeditated aggression executed before the eyes of the entire world. The paper referred to the claims made by Washington, to prepare for its aggression, that Libya supports aggression.

SAUDI ARABIA

Cabinet Holds Emergency Session on Libyan Raid

GF161518 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 16 Apr (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired an emergency Cabinet session this afternoon. Following the session, Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir told the SPA correspondent that the Cabinet continued to follow up events and developments related to the U.S. raid on the Libyan people and reviewed the news reports prepared by media organs over the past 24 hours, including the military analyses, political commentary, and Arab and the international reaction that followed the regrettable raid.

[Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic in its 0500 GMT newscast on 17 April carries a report on the Saudi Cabinet session held 16 April. The Jeddah radio report has been compared to the above SPA version and found to be identical, except for the following

Only paragraph, antepenultimate line: "...the regrettable raid. In this respect, the Cabinet asserted its denunciation and condemnation of the raid, as declared by the Kingdom yesterday. The Cabinet renewed the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's support for the fraternal Libyan people, and consequently its support for any Arab people who are subjected to such an attack (supplying additional material).]

Paper Says U.S. Raid on Libya Unjustified

GF170644 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] On the air raid carried out by U.S. planes on Libya, the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* denounces the attack. It says: No one in the world can find a justification for this attack. The paper goes on: The unique, special, and great responsibility of the United States to use peaceful means to resolve problems and regional and international disputes, even bilateral disputes, makes us view its resorting to military methods, such as its air raid on Libya, as a departure from its traditions, especially as it is a democratic country that believes in peaceful dialogue. The raid is also a departure from the principles and rules of international legitimacy which are accepted by all countries, great and small.

Even if there are 1, 2, 3, or even 10 large or small countries that have departed from these principles and rules, this does not justify a great power, such as the United States, using the same method, which contravenes international legitimacy.

We still believe that the U.S.-Libya disputes can be remedied by peaceful means within concerned international institutions such as the UN Security Council, or even through third, fourth, and fifth parties among the allies and friends of both the United States and Libya.

UAE

Papers Attack U.S., Urge Arab Solidarity

GF161415 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0635 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Apr (WAM) — UAE newspapers today attack the United States for its aggression against the Libyan people. They call on the Arab nation and its leading figures to stand as one rank. They urge Arab solidarity to confront this serious situation.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* states that the aggression the United States carried out under the veil of darkness against residential areas, women, children, and old men who were fast asleep "with the aim of destroying the dignity of every single Arab and every opinion, stand, or inclination that does not suit it and is raised in its face" and after it had concealed itself behind the dispute over the waters of the Gulf of Sidra, revealed today its ugly, defiant, hostile face and launched attacks in the heart of the Arab homeland.

The paper affirmed that this is the hour of decisiveness and such times and circumstances require the highest levels of wisdom, thought, and organization from the leaders, nations, and men.

At the conclusion of its editorial, the daily says that if the response to this attack is important for Arab dignity, then the more important matter under these circumstances is to look for a way to achieve Arab solidarity in the ranks of the Arab nation.

The newspaper *AL-BAYAN* conemned the U.S. aggression against the Libyan people. It said that with all of the sophisticated arms his country possesses, the U.S. President is capable of launching hostile raids on all Libyan cities and villages, but he will not be able to destroy life, nor the will to live. It pointed out that the same method has been used by the Israeli enemy for 40 years without result.

It affirmed that this aggression cannot be justified. Nor can the U.S. president be asked for the proof he possesses on Libya's responsibility for the explosion in the West Berlin nightclub.

The daily denounced the shelling of the cities and residence of the Libyan leader by the U.S. planes and said that nothing similar has been witnessed in history because it has all the evidence that accuses the perpetrator with preplanned intentional killing. It wondered if in this way Reagan wants to kill the leader of an Arab state, or an Arab people, or to terrorize the Arab nation by destroying Arab cities.

Concluding its editorial, the daily affirmed that all this will not solve the problem. The solution is for the United States to use its power to establish the authority of international law and not the law of the jungle. What it is doing now is a very dangerous and developed terrorism.

The daily *AL-KHALIJ* called for cutting off oil, such as was done when UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan adopted a historic initiative in October 1973 and cut off the oil from the enemies of the Arabs and raised his voice and declared the slogan "the petrol of the Arabs is not more precious than the blood of the Arabs."

It said that today his highness is adopting a new initiative affirming the UAE's support for the Arab Libyan people facing the U.S. aggression by calling for an urgent Arab meeting to realize solidarity and ensure the ways to safeguard the nation's honor, in the present and future. It also pointed out the stand taken by the UAE concerning Britain for its participation in the attack.

It affirmed that in light of the Arab reaction to the aggression, the UAE is the only country that has adopted a practical measure and called on the Arab countries to adopt similar measures instead of issuing statements of denunciation and solidarity. It said that the time has come for total and honest self-criticism at all official and popular levels.

It called on the Arab countries to reconsider their political and economic options and their network of international relations. It wondered if the Arab governments required all of this time and these lessons and this evidence to be able to unveil the mask of U.S. dishonesty and falsehood and the British deceit.

The newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* states that the call by his highness the president for holding an urgent Arab meeting to bring about Arab solidarity stems from support for the interest of the Arab nation during these difficult circumstances through which the Arab region is passing. The paper expresses belief that condemnation statements and verbal and moral support for fraternal Libya during these circumstances are not sufficient at all to deter the monstrous aggression. "There must be a comprehensive Arab move because the aggression is aimed at everyone from the ocean to the Gulf."

In its editorial, the paper called for true Arab support for Libya, an integral part of the great Arab nation. It said: Here is Libya -- alone facing devastation and destruction by the gravest U.S.-European-Zionist terrorist onslaught. No practical Arab move appeared in the horizon to support the brothers in Libya in confronting the U.S. and NATO fleets and fighter planes.

The newspaper *AL-FAJR* states that the height of tragedy in the U.S. aggression against Libya is that it was not surprising to anyone and was least surprising to the Arabs most of all. "The United States committed its crime before the entire world without attempting to conceal its intentions. Moreover, the announcement of these intentions was a goal that the United States sought to affirm. Libya alone is not the target of the enemy. It is a blatant message to every country that refuses to yield to U.S. domination and takes a defiant stand toward its schemes.

The paper expresses astonishment at the Arab stand toward this aggression. It states that it was evident that the United States, while preparing for the aggression and announcing it, did not consider any Arab reaction capable of confronting it and affecting its interests.

The paper states that the United States is not solely responsible, the entire world is responsible for this crime publicly committed before its eyes without intervening to stop it. The paper adds that the greatest responsibility lies with the Arabs whose silence toward the preparation of the aggression was seduction by the United States to perpetrate the aggression and acknowledge its right to impose its domination over the entire Arab world.

Finally, the paper states that the courage of the Libyan people in confronting the aggression is a victory to their credit, regardless of the pains inflicted upon them.

YAR

AL-THAWRAH Assails U.S. Air Raid on Libya

GF161356 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From "The Press Review"]

[Summary from poor reception] "In its editorial today on the U.S. aggression against the fraternal Libyan people, *AL-THAWRAH* says: It seems that the White House administration is weak." Although two decades have passed since U.S. involvement in Indochina, it seems that the U.S. officials have forgotten the lessons of that aggression for which the American people have paid dearly.

"Today the U.S. officials have launched their new assault on an Arab country, a member of the Arab League and the United Nations. Whatever the reason and pretext might be, they cannot convince the world in general, and the Arab world in particular, that they are against terorism, while they officially practice it. The difference between the Zionist terrorist raid on Hammam al-Shatt in Tunis and the U.S. air raids on the cities of Tripoli and Banghazi is that the latter raids were (?not) carried out in daylight, thus assuring every citizen was in his house in order to inflict greater casualties among the citizens. Since the U.S. plan is designed to strike at or destroy the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, it is easy to see the stark contradiction of the U.S. policy clearly illustrated by the statements of U.S. officials who justify their nonrecognition of the PLO on the pretext that it works to destroy a so-called member country of the United Nations. Nonetheless, if the United States believes that someone among the Arab nation will bless its aggression, then it has deluded itself. None of the sons of the Arab nation will agree to the dignity of its nation being trampled whatever the pretexts and the seductions might be."

Egypt and Jordan, despite the conflict between them and Libya, have denounced the U.S. aggression, considering it an aggression on the entire Arab nation.

"*AL-THAWRAH* says: The stance of our country, represented by its political leadership, led by Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, is firm and committed to the Arab joint defense pact. Hence it is not strange that our stance has been practically affirmed anew by the leader president and the secretary general yesterday when he followed up and discussed the U.S. aggression on Libya, expressing our country's concern over the aggression and the resultant damage and victims in a fraternal Arab country."

While our country supports the convocation of an Arab summit, it believes that, in light of the scale of the challenges and the dangers to the fate and the existence of the Arabs, the Arab leadership should take the initiative to settle its disputes and to regain the structure of the Arab homeland. Otherwise, these dangers and challenges in the end could reach a state of explosion which would wipe out the Arab entity. It is believed that the Arab nation has paid the high cost for the current split, while the enemies of the Arabs are destroying them and exhausting their capabilities. The situation has reached such a stage that the Arabs are keeping silent about a foreign aggression against an Arab country.

"The Iraq-Iran war and the chronic Lebanese crisis are the best proof and clue to the extent of the worsening Arab situation, which facilitates the opportunity to strike at each other without knowing that the strike, the kick, and the smack are aimed at the Arab body, no matter which part of the body it is subjected to."

"We here in the YAR are not good at maneuvers and toying with emotions, which is why we express frankly and clearly our stances, and why our policies are firm as the mountains. Our commitment to the principle of positive neutrality and the Nonaligned Movement does not hinder us from affirming our courageous stances toward anyone who insults our entity and our fateful issues because we are concerned about the Arab nation and its dignity and reject its subjugation to indignation."

Further Details of Statement by Al-Azhar Shaykh
NC161728 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1638 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — The shaykh of Al-Azhar described the U.S. aggression against Libya as a sign of disregard for and an insult to the Arab nation. He said that if the Arab and Islamic peoples were united, no force would have been able to impugn their dignity or ignore their position and very being to this degree.

Shaykh Jad al-Haq called on Arab leaders to cast aside their selfishness and egocentricity, while warning that their acceptance of this insult would result in grave dangers to the Arab nation.

He concluded by appealing to the Arab League, the ICO, the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations to take a decisive stand against this American act of aggression.

'Hundreds' in Cairo Protest U.S. Attack on Libya
NC262019 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Hundreds of Egyptian citizens have demonstrated in Cairo to protest America's act of aggression against Libya. The Egyptian authorities arrested a number of demonstrators for shouting slogans hostile to the United States. Citizens in Khartoum also burned the British flag and shouted slogans hostile to Britain and the United States as a result of the U.S. raid on Libya.

Libyan Exiles Submit Request to Government
NC161958 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Huni, former foreign minister and member of the Libyan Revolutionary Council, went to the presidential palace this evening at the head of a delegation made up of brother Libyans residing in the Arab Republic of Egypt. The delegation submitted a memorandum requesting that the Egyptian Government ask the U.S. Government to stop endangering the lives of civilians in Libya and to respect the will of the Libyan people and their right to choose their own path.

Flights to North Africa Avoid Libyan Airspace
NC161558 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — Airliners taking off from Cairo airport today for North African countries — Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco — had to change course and fly over Greece and Malta, averting Libyan airspace because of military air activity there.

Meanwhile, control tower officers at Cairo airport said they have not yet heard from Greek air traffic control on the reopening of Libyan airspace.

Government Invited to Anti-Terrorism Conference
NC161546 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1352 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — Egypt has received an invitation to attend a conference of Arab and European states to discuss international terrorism and ways of confronting it. The invitation was conveyed by the Netherlands charge d'affaires during a meeting whith Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today.

Dr Ghali affirmed Egypt's interest in attending such a conference and in helping overcome international terrorism, particularly since President Mubarak called for such a conference in his speech at the Council of Europe recently.

Dr Ghali also received separately French Ambassador Pierre Hunt and FRG Ambassador Dr Kurt Mueller. The idea of convening an international conference on international terrorism, in which Arab and European countries will participate, was discussed during the meetings.

Dr Ghali submitted a comprehensive review of current events in the region and their effect on the march toward peace.

AL-AHRAM Attacks U.S. 'Threat to Arab Security'
PM161621 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 16 Apr 86 p 13

[Tal'at Ahmad Musallam article: "U.S.-Libyan Confrontation: Once Again the Role of Military Bases and Alliances"]

[Text] With its attack [on Libya] the United States has once again proved that it is still pursuing a "cowboy" policy and shown its disregard for world order. It has appointed itself policeman, prosecutor, judge, and executioner. It did not heed the United Nations or the Security Council, to which disputes are submitted. The United States has become a danger to every human being in any part of the world. It is sufficient for the U.S. President to believe that a person did something wrong for him to deserve punishment and lose his life.

The fact that the United States is a superpower is not new; nor is it new that it is one of the two mightiest world military powers, that its forces are far greater than the Libyan Armed Forces, and that it can inflict heavy losses on them. But what could be new is that the Libyan forces were definitely able to shoot down an American plane. Yet the U.S. military adventure needed European bases and European airspace. NATO countries provided assistance with the British bases and the naval bases in the Mediterranean, particularly Italy and Spain, by allowing the U.S. planes to overfly their countries, and finally by giving diplomatic support. This shows the danger of military alliances in general and NATO in particular to the security of the developing countries in general and the Arab countries in particular.

The developing countries can face the military adventurism of the great powers only by cooperation among themselves. They should realize that what happened to Egypt last October and to Libya during the first third of this year could happen to them in the future. The Arab countries greatly need that realization; they cooperated well militarily in 1973, but shortly afterward they dispersed and became content with statements and condemnations, without turning their words into practical action. The Joint Defense Pact and statements on adherence to it are not enough; the pact must be implemented, or else we will effectively lose our will.

U.S. military presence in the Arab countries is becoming a major threat to Arab security. Before we make demands on others, we should begin with ourselves; this is the real touchstone for our will. Otherwise we will become like the victim who provides arms to his murderer. We should not be taken in by the aid which the United States provides; it is like the food which the butcher offers to the animal to be slaughtered. This must also include the NATO alliance, and the United Kingdom in particular, for allowing the U.S. aircraft to take off from its bases in order to attack Arab Libya. The interests of countries collaborating with U.S. aggression in the Arab world must end. The supporters of aggression must feel the gravity of what they did.

The U.S. attacks underline the seriousness of the information gleaned through militarizing space, since the peace of all countries has been exposed and is being violated by U.S. spy satellites, thus enabling destructive U.S. arms to destroy their targets. This serves to confirm how serious the success of the so-called "star wars" would be, since the project will not be confined to exploiting data but will constitute a threat as a space station for striking at countries that do not submit to the U.S. will. The United States will then not need NATO bases because it will be depending on space bases. This calls for strong advocacy of a halt to the arms race in outer space and abstention from participating in its research. If this does not stop, then the rest of the world's countries, and the Arab countries in particular, must cooperate in taking countermeasures.

The Arab countries are called upon to take an effective stand to affirm their solidarity and the integrity of their security. This should not be in the form of meaningless statements or rash actions, but rather through a studied plan for effective military cooperation, a unified stand in the face of dangers, and readiness to accept future risks and to stand up to hostile countermeasures, so that the Arab people may regain their violated security and dignity. But if we cannot do so, then we should only blame ourselves and anticipate dangers threatening our countries. This will not be the last time [as published]. No Arab country will be safe even if it has special ties with the United States. Egypt and, previously, Tunisia are the best examples of this.

Algerian Official Arrives in Cairo for Talks

NC162140 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2111 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — Ambassador 'Abd al-Qadir Bilqasim, member of the Algerian Revolution Command Council [title as received], arrived in Cairo today on a short visit to Egypt. He will hold talks with a number of senior officials during this visit. Ambassador 'Abd al-Qadir Bilqasim was received at Cairo airport by Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and head of the President's Office for Political Affairs, and the charge d'affaires at the Algerian Embassy in Cairo.

IRAQ

Cooperation Discussions Held With Jordanian Minister

JN161200 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Apr (INA) — Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, minister of light industries, met with Raja'i al-Mu'ashir, Jordanian minister of trade, industry, and supply, here today. The two sides reviewed the appropriate steps for developing the work of the Iraqi-Joranian industrial company and ways of promoting bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended by Dr Hisham al-Khatib, Jordanian minister of energy and mineral wealth; and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

'Aziz Confers With Egyptian, SFRY Counterparts

JN161728 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1652 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 16 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here today with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian minister of foreign affairs. The two sides discussed Iraq-Iran war developments, bilateral relations, and the current Arab situation. The Egyptian minister reiterated Egypt's support for Iraq and its appreciation of the Iraqi Army's victories in defense of the Arab nation.

The Iraqi foreign minister also met with Raif Dizdarevic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, and discussed with him Iraq-Iran war developments, the Nonaligned Movement's progress, and bilateral relations.

Ramadan, Delegation Leave for Moscow 17 April

JN170729 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0718 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Apr (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, left Baghdad this morning for Moscow heading an Iraqi delegation on an official visit to the USSR lasting several days.

Ramadan said that the delegation will hold talks with Soviet officials on means of strengthening bilateral relations in the economic, trade, and technical fields.

Ramadan affirmed that the existing relations between Iraq and the USSR are good and developed on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He said that these relations enjoy the direct interest of President Saddam Husayn and the Soviet leaders.

The accompanying delegation includes Shubhi Yasir, minister of industry and minerals; 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, under secretary of the Oil Ministry, and representatives of several Iraqi ministries.

'Arafat Leaves Baghdad 16 April After Short Visit

JN161121 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Apr (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Baghdad today. He was seen off by Latif Nusayyif Jasim, culture and information minister and acting foreign minister; and Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis, Foreign Ministry under secretary.

'Arafat arrived in Baghdad early this morning.

Ba'th Party Delegation Leaves for GDR

JN161158 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Apr (INA) — Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, Ba'th Party National Command memebr, has left for Berlin at the head of a party delegation on a visit to the GDR that will last several days. The Iraqi official will attend the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, scheduled to begin there tomorrow.

Peruvian Senator Leaves Baghdad 16 April

JN161129 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Apr (INA) — Peruvian Senate Member (Miguel Angel Magawish) left Baghdad today at the end of a visit to Iraq that lasted several days. The Peruvian official held talks during the visit on the promotion of bilateral relations in the economic and trade spheres.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,191

JN161636 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,191 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 16 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. From the trenches of pride and the positions of honor and dignity along the battlefronts, Iraq's intrepid men continue their heroic fighting with increasing ability. The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. An enemy force estimated at an infantry battalion, supported by tanks, attempted to attack one of our units in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps. Our brave men intercepted it with all types of weapons, destroying the bulk of the enemy force and forcing the remnants to flee. Five tanks, five ammunition dumps, three vehicles, and two observation posts were also destroyed.

2. Enemy losses in personnel in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps amounted to over 500 dead, a large

number wounded, and 10 vehicles of various types and quantities of various materials and weaponry destroyed. Our forces also seized 67 GC rifles, 19 RPG-7 launchers, 4 SPG-9 guns, 4 vehicles, 11 medium-caliber machine guns, 3 heavy-caliber machineguns, 1 106-mm gun, 4 Kalashnikov rifles, 38 radio sets, and 2 telephone exchanges.

3. Eleven infantry positions, 3 machine gun emplacements, and 1 excavator were destroyed; 1 vehicle was set on fire; 1 excavator was damaged; and 1 enemy soldier was killed in the VII Army Corps front.

4. Three enemy soldiers were killed and nine enemy positions were destroyed in the East al-Basrah oeprational sector under the III Army Corps. One medium-caliber machinegun, one ammunition dump, and one large vehicle were destroyed in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps.

5. An enemy force estimated at an infantry company attempted to approach our positions in the northern oeprational sector under the I Army Corps. It was pounded with all types of weapons and forced to flee after suffering some dead or wounded.

6. The forces of the criminal despotic clique shelled the suburbs of Khanaqin and Abu al-Khasib with long-range artillery, wounding one citizen and demolishing one house in Abu al-Khasib.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 April 1986

Ba'th Party Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya

JN161610 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Jordan today condemned the impudent U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and called it an aggression directed against the Arab nation and a direct threat to struggling nations rejecting an imperialist policy aiming at imposing its influence and hegemony on the world. In a press statement issued today, the Command affirmed its absolute and unlimited solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and its military and political leadership.

The Command warned the U.S. imperialists against continuing a provocative, barbaric, and reckless policy which makes it incumbent on our people's masses to repulse aggression. It also affirmed that the new U.S. aggression against Libya, which coincides with the Zionist provocations against Arab Syria, is not aimed at the Libyan Jamahiriyah alone, but against Arab liberation movements, foremost being Syria which stands as a steadfast bastion before Zionist-U.S. challenges and provocations aiming at halting the growth of Syria's defensive ability and at ending its role in besieging and toppling all U.S. schemes. (endall0 161515 md/collins/em 16/1618z apr

Islamic Organizations Council Denounces U.S. Attack

JN170920 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 17 Apr 86 p 24

[Text] Amman — The Council of Islamic Organizations in Amman has issued a statement denouncing the U.S. attack on Libyan cities. The statment says that in its capacity as an Islamic body, the Council of Islamic organizations denounces terrorism, treachery, and the use of force, whether by a country, group, or an individual. The Council has frequently called for convening an international conference to discuss terrorism and the reasons for resorting to terrorism as well as for tackling this subject with wisdom, firmness, and strong international cooperation, particularly regarding the killings, destruction, and abductions to which innocent civilians are exposed.

As a superpower, the United States, is expected to be the major voice calling for security, peace, and love among peoples and individuals, and its handling of international issues is expected to be done with wisdom and self-control.

The statement says: Concerning Britain, which cooperated with the United States, just a few hours before [the U.S. action against Libya], Mrs Thatcher stated that any military attack on Libya by the United States violates international law. We say that such a statement was meant to mislead world public opinion. The British Government shoulders a great moral and international responsibility vis-a-vis this conduct that conflicts with truthfulness, clarity, and sound international dealings.

The statement concludes by saying: We hope that the United States, Britain, and all the European NATO countries will rethink their foreign policies in order to create radical changes to meet man's need for security, peace, and love.

Spanish Senate President Continues Visit

Received by Crown Prince

JN131741 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received in his office today Spanish Senate President Jose Carvajal and his delegation currently visiting Jordan. During the meeting, they discussed the Middle East situation and relations between Jordan and Spain. Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi attended the meeting.

Refers to U.S. Raid

JN131858 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — Spanish Senate President Jose Carvajal has stressed his country's support for the Palestinian people's full rights, including self-determination. He also referred to his country's opposition to Israel's policy of expanding settlements in the occupied Arab territories. In a press conference at the Regency Hotel this evening, he added that during his meetings with His Majesty King Husayn, Prime Mminister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi, and all the Jordanian officials, he affirmed Spain's support for the Arab causes. He also praised the friendly relations between Jordan and Spain and expressed the hope that his visit to Jordan will strengthen relations between the two friendly countries in all areas. He praised Jordan's policy and its efforts to resolve the area's disputes, including the Palestine question and the Iraq-Iran war, through peaceful means. He added that his country is opposed to resorting to force to resolve disputes among the countries, meaning the U.S. threat to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The press conference was attended by Carvajal's aide and the Spanish ambassador in Amman.

Meets Al-Masri

JN141154 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 100 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri met in his office today with Spanish Senate President Jose Carvajal and his delegation currently visiting Jordan. During the meeting, they discussed the current international issues and the Middle East problem, particularly the Palestine question. They also discussed relations between both friendly countries and ways to bolster and promote them. Attending the meeting were Senate member 'Amir Khammash, the Jordanian ambassador to Spain, and the Spanish ambassador in Amman.

Departs Amman

JN151657 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — Spanish Senate President Jose Carvahal and his delegation left Amman at noon today after a 1-week visit to Jordan. During the visit he met with His Majesty King Husayn, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi, and a number of officials.

In a statement before departing Queen 'Alia Airport, Carvahal described his visit to Jordan as positive. He said that during the visit he was acquainted with Jordan's wise policy under King Husayn. He also praised the realistic view of regional problems and the clear ideas on these problems presented by Jordanian officials. He said that there was agreement between Jordan and Spain about issues discussed during the visit. He affirmed his country's support for Jrodan's policy in all international areas. He noted the stability enjoyed by Jordan, as well as its cultural and economic achievements, and expressed his pleasure at visiting Jordan.

The Spanish Senate president visited Aqaba, historical sites at Petra and Jarash, the Jordan Valley, and some cultural sites. He was seen off at the airport by Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi, a number of Senate members, the acting House speaker, the Spanish ambassador in Amman, and the embassy staff.

Sudan's Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi Arrives for Visit

JN131849 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Amman, 13 Apr (INA) — Sudanese Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Ahdi arrived here tonight on a visit to Jordan that will last several days. He will hold talks with King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials on current Arab issues.

Confers With King

JN141600 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn this morning received Sudanese Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, who is currently visiting Jordan, at the Royal Hashemite Court. His majesty the king stressed the importance of Arab solidarity and the need to close ranks in order to confront the dangers threatening the Arab nation. His majesty also stressed Jordan's concern about assisting fraternal Sudan in the various areas to confront the current challenges. The leader of the Sudanese Al-Ummah Party praised His Majesty King Husayn's genuine pan-Arab stands and his continued concern about closing ranks, unifying positions, and building effective Arab solidarity. He also thanked His Majesty King Husayn for Jordan's support for Sudan in confronting the consequences of drought which prompted a positive response from the Sudanese people. The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Hasan, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, and Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

Meets Crown Prince

JN141742 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received Sudanese Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi at noon today. During the meeting, they reviewed the situation in the Middle East in general and Jordanian-Sudanese relations in particular.

Leaves Amman

JN152004 Amman Television Service in English
1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text]Sudanese Al-Ummah Party President Sadiq al-Mahdi left Amman this evening at the end of a visit to Jordan during which he conferred with his majesty the king and senior government officials. Mr Al-Mahdi said prior to departure he hopes such meetings will continue in order to bolster relations between Jordan and Sudan.

Mr al-Mahdi was seen off by Higher Education Minister Dr Nasir al-Din al-Asad, the secretary general of the Royal Court, and the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry.

Trade Minister, Delegation Leave for Baghdad

JN150715 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
15 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — A delegation led by Trade, Supply, and Industry Minister Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashir and comprising Muhammad al-Saqqaf, under secretary of the Trade and Industry Ministery; Walid Khayr, from the Central Bank; and Eng Rashad Abu Ra's, from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, left Amman yesterday for Baghdad to attend the meetings of the Jordanian- Iraqi joint committee, to coordinate trade relations between the two countries, and to discuss various pending issues, particularly the price of Iraqi oil to Jordan in light of the drop in oil prices.

AKHBAR AL-USBU' Details Coming Election Process

JN111605 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic
3 Apr 86 p 8

[Unattributed report: "New Electoral Draft Law Enters Final Constitutional Phases; How Will Next Parliamentary Elections Be Held?"]

[Excerpts] Having been overwhelmingly approved by the House of Representatives last week, the new electoral draft law now has to pass two more constitutional phases — approval by the Senate and ratification by royal decree — before it becomes law and is published in the official gazette.

In view of the present compelling circumstances, namely, the occupation of the West Bank constituencies, and in light of the new electoral law, the elections to be held in the East Bank will be for the purpose of electing only the 71 members representing the East Bank and the 11 members representing the Palestinian camps in the East Bank.

As for the remaining 60 seats allocated for the West Bank, they will be chosen in accordance with Paragraph 6 of Article 73 of the Constitution. Thus, the 82 winners who were elected by direct vote will elect half of the 30 members allocated for the West Bank in the presence of at least three-quarters (62) of the East Bank winners and by a majority voite of two-thirds of those present.

The East Bank winners and the 30 West Bank members they elected (112) shall then elect the remaining 30 members for the West Bank until all the 142 parliamentary seats for both banks are filled.

Importance of House Approval

JN111520 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic
3 Apr 86 p 8

[Unattributed article: "House of Representatives' Approval of Electoral Law"]

[Text] The House of Represenatives' approval of the new electoral law confirms two established facts in Jordanian policy: First, Jordan's commitment to unity between the two banks and, second, the entrenchment of the bases of parliamentary life and the enlightened practice of democracy.

Expanding parliamentary representation in accordance with social, demographic, and political changes is proof of the active response to the requirements of new developments in society which cannot be ignored or disregarded, especailly since it means a change in methods of dealing with the new situation.

Increasing the constituencies according to new administrative divisions is in fact a logical response to several factors produced by change in population density and distribution. Some areas which were linked to other areas now constitute a population density necessitating that they have their own representatives in parliament to express the citizens' hopes and aspirations in accordance with the new situation. In order to cope with several new developments, it was necessary to increase the number of representatives to correspond with the increasing population and electoral areas which can no longer be represented by only 60 representatives as in the past. This has led to an increase of 11 seats as a logical response to geographic, demographic, and social changes.

Maintaining an equal share of parliamentary seats between the two banks is an inevitable matter necessitated by political developments resulting from the continuation of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank. The nonrepresentation of the West Bank in the Jordanian House of Representatives would leave a political vacuum in the occupied territories — a vacuum welcomed by Israel for imposing a political situation serving its interests, foremost being the actual annexation of Arab territories.

Moreover, maintaining the representation of the West Bank in the House of Representatives is a continuation of the existing relationship between the two banks from political and constitutional viewpoints. As long as the Banks' unity still exists on constitutional and actual levels, then the principle of representation and participation in parliament is considered a natural matter and anything in opposition to this will be considered a violation of the Constitution and the nature of the unionist relations between the banks.

As Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i said, the approval of the new draft law constitutes a qualitative move in parliamentary life representing a logical response to the requirements of the new situation with all its developments. Living peoples are those who do not stop work and action, but continue their march, taking into consideration the requirements of every stage in terms of continuing progress and dealing with developments and changes.

Three Britons Reportedly Executed Outside Beirut

Islamic Liberation Warning

NC162031 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2020 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] An anonymous caller claiming to represent the Islamic Liberation Organization contacted Voice of Lebanon this evening. He said that the appropriate security forces should go to the sports city where they would find the corpse of one of the kidnapped British subjects, who have [as heard] been executed. He said: The French hostages are in Beirut and in good health. However, we warn the United States that if the raids on Libya recur, we will take a serious stand.

Arab Fedayeen Note

NC171003 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The bodies of three foreign hostages in Lebanon were found this morning in the Al-Ru'aysat-Sawfar area. The following statement bearing the name of the Arab Fedayeen Cells [Al-Khalayah al-Fida'iyah al-'Arabiyah] was found with the corpses:

The Arab Fedayeen Cells Execute a CIA Official and Two British Intelligence Officers

The statement said: In confirmation of the revolutionary stance followed by the Arab fedayeen cells in defense of the masses of our Arab nation and of the soil of our Arab homeland from the filth of our imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary enemies; out of our commitment to the line of struggle drawn by the Arab nation's martyrs; and in retaliation for the new Nazi course as represented by the leader of international terrorism, criminal Reagan, and his decision to commit aggression on our Arab Libyan people and their revolutionary command under leader struggler Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi with direct support from the British Government, the Arab fedayeen cells announce to all strugglers of our nation and to all the revolutionaries in the world that U.S. and British imperialists and their interests will be the target for our strugglers. We will not cease until we purify our countries from these imperialists and Zionists. We will pursue them everywhere. This is a pledge to our nation's martyrs fallen in defense of its history, present and future; We will continue the struggle against the enemies of our nation and peoples until their defeat.

Executions in Al-Biqa'

NC171047 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the bodies of three foreign nationals kidnapped in Lebanon and found this morning in the Ba'lshmayh area have been taken to the Al-Maydan Hospital in Bhamdun. They were then transferred to the American University Hospital in Beirut.

Information as to the identity of the bodies remains conflicting. However, in a statement signed by the Arab Fedayeen Cells which was found near the bodies, the group claimed to have executed one CIA official and two British intelligence officers. The organization emphasized that it will pursue U.S. and British imperialists and their interests everywhere.

Information received by the Voice of Lebanon says that the three were executed in Al-Biqa' and then taken to Ba'lshmayh where their bodies were thrown. It is known that three Britons had been kidnapped in Lebanon. They are Alec Collett, [Philip] Patfield, and Leigh Douglas.

It should be recalled that the Voice of Lebanon received a telephone call in the wake of the U.S. raids on Libya in which the caller threatened to kill the Americans, British, and French hostages in Lebanon.

Islamic Jihad Claim

GF171108 Doha QNA in Arabic 1058 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, 17 Apr (QNA) — Lebanese security forces this morning found the corpses of three Britons who were kidnapped in Beirut earlier. Security sources tipped the corpses to be those of Allec Collett, Philip Patfield, and Leigh Douglas.

An unidentified person who said he is talking in the name of the Islamic Jihad Organization informed some local radios this morning that the organization executed the kidnapped Britons. It is expected that execution will be carried against some kidnapped Americans in Lebanon in reply to the U.S. attack on Libya.

Dead Identified as Britons

NC171629 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The bodies of three British nationals taken to the American University Hospital in Beirut this afternoon have been identified. They are those of [Philip] Patfield, [Alec] Collett, and [Leigh] Douglas. The bodies were identified by the first secretary of the Irish Embassy, (John Rowen), when they were brought to the hospital.

The three bodies were found by children in an orchard between Ru'aysat Sawfar and Ba'lshmayh. The children reported their discovery to a Progressive Socialist Party official. The bodies were immediately taken to a hospital in Bhamdun, where Syrian officers arrived and inspected them. The International Red Cross and the Lebanese Red Cross then took the bodies to the American University Hospital.

British Photographer Kidnapped Near Airport

NC171358 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The fate of the British photographer who was kidnapped on the airport road this morning is still unknown. British Ambassador John Gray contacted various people in West Beirut in this regard.

REUTER cites a British diplomat as saying that four gunmen in a Volvo snatched the British journalist from his taxi. They then carted him off to an unknown destination. The kidnapped journalist is 28 years old and has been in Beirut for 20 days.

Hilal ibn al-Qadhdhafi Claim

NC171424 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Hilal ibn al-Qadhdhafi organization called us at 1600 today. The spokesman claimed that the organization had kidnapped a British journalist on the airport road this morning.

UK Ambassador's House Damaged by Rockets

NC170824 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The house of the British ambassador in Zuqaq al-Balat in West Beirut was the target of a number of rockets this morning. The house was damaged. The 'Umar al-Mukhtar group's 23 July unit has claimed responsibility for attacking the house with 107-mm rockets from a distance of 500 meters. Eyewitnesses say that rpg-7's were fired from the crossroads near the Ayyub Station in the direction of the house.

Gunmen Reportedly Storm House

NC170915 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 0845 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The rpg-7 attack on the house of the British ambassador in West Beirut caused only material damage and no casualties.

In a communication with Radio Free Lebanon, the 'Umar al-Mukhtar forces' 23 July unit claimed responsibility for the attack, which caused fire to break out in part of the house.

According to information received by Radio Free Lebanon, gunmen attacked the house, which is located in Zuqaq al-Balat at the end of Mar Ilyas Street near Ayyub Station. They then stormed the house and opened fire. The British ambassador was not inside the house.

No Casualties Reported

BK170915 London BBC World Service in English
0905 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] There has been an attack on the British ambassador's residence in West Beirut. First indications are that there were no casualties, but reports say that second floor of the building was damaged and windows blown out. Witnesses spoke of seeing two men firing four rocket-propelled grenades at the building. The attackers apparently escaped in ensuing panic.

The British ambassador, Mr John Gray, was not in the buidling at the time.

A man who called the Christian Voice of Lebanon Radio claimed responsibility on behalf of a pro-Libyan group. He said the atack had been carried out in retaliation for Britain's support to the American raid on Libya. An anonymous caller to a foreign news agency named the same group.

2 Groups Claim Attack

NC170931 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] British Ambassador John Gray has said that no casualties resulted from the shelling of his house in West Beirut. He added: We are still trying to assess the damage and we have no idea about who carried out the attack.

The house guard said that the second floor of the 3-story building was damaged and that fire broke out in the garden.

Eywitnesses report that a number of vehicles collided because their drivers panicked when rockets were fired. Meanwhile, the attackers got away. Gunmen from the Amal movement immediately surrounded the area.

Two organizations have so far claimed responsibility for the attack in two communications with the Voice of Lebanon. The first organization is the 'Umar al-Mukhtar forces and the second is the 'Ali Ayyub group.

Al-Huss Denounces U.S. Attack on Libya

NC171319 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Commenting on the situation in Libya, former Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss today said: We are not surprised by the nearly unanimous international condemnation of the arrogant U.S. forces who have not hesitated to kill civilians, including children, in their homes. They have exercised the ugliest form of terrorism under the pretence of fighting terrorism. There is no doubt that the action by the U.S. Administration constitutes the highest challenge to the Arab nation, international law, world conscience, and humanity.

While we say this, we do not hide our fear that U.S. aggression against Libya could be a prelude to an act of aggression by Israel against our area, taking advantage of the weapons test that took place on the Libyan front. Our fear has been intensified by U.S. President Reagan's statement that he has triumphed — what a miserable victory — in one battle of a long war against what he called international terrorism. Therefore, it is our right to warn of any new Israeli aggression to which Lebanon or any neighboring Arab country may be subjected — an aggression for which the U.S. Administration would be directly responsible.

Will it be American aggression hiding behind a transparent Israeli mask?

Islamic Grouping Condemns U.S. Raid on Libya

NC161521 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The Islamic Grouping has condemned U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. It also denounced the British Government for its participation and provision of support. It stressed the need for the Arab nation to display cohesion and appealed to the Islamic world, the nonaligned countries, and other friendly countries to support Libya in its stand.

The Islamic Grouping reiterated its view on the chaotic situation security in West Beirut. It called on the antagonists in the [Palestinian] camps to resort to reason and to direct their weapons against the Israeli enemy and those behind him.

This came in a statement issued by the Islamic Grouping following a meeting today at Al-Ifta' house. The meeting was chaired by his eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Republic. It was attended by former Prime Ministers Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh and Rashid al-Sulh; Deputies Jamil Kubbah, Zaki Mazbudi, Hasan al-Rifa'i, Nazim al-Qadiri, Sulayman al-'Ali, Talal al-Mir'ibi; and former Ministers Malik Salam, Nasim al-Barbir, Baha' al-Din al-Bisat, Fu'ad al-Bizri, and Muhammad [word indistinct].

Al-Sadr Brigades Support Raids, Thank Reagan

NC171053 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] In a telephone call to Voice of Lebanon today the Al-Sadr brigades organization announced its support of the U.S. raids on Libya and thanked President Reagan for conducting this heroic operation.

Beirut Protesters Burn U.S., Israeli Flags

NC161703 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] A demonstration was held in Al-Hamra' this afternoon, and extended toward 'Ayn al-Muraysah, which contains the ruins of the old U.S. Embassy. The protesters burned U.S. and Israeli flags.

Despite Hizballah's call, broadcast over loudspeakers, for a march in protest against the U.S. bombardment of imperialist Libya, which kidnapped Imam Musa al-Sadr, there was no demonstration in the southern suburb.

French Envoy Says UNIFIL Contingent To Remain

NC171125 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Minister Dr Salim al-Huss today received French Ambassador Christian Graeff, who later said: We discussed bilateral, educational, and cultural relations. We also discussed the overall political and security situation.

Responding to a question about the fate of the French contingent in UNIFIL, Graeff said: The French contingent is remaining in the south. The way to reassign tasks is what is being considered.

Birri Praises USSR Contribution to UNIFIL

NC161617 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs and Amal Movement leader, has praised the Soviet Union's recent agreement to the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate in the south and its decision to contribute to UNIFIL finances. He described this as a qualitative step and a noble responsibility. He added that the Soviet Union's attitude once again proves its respect for the resistance in the south. It also shows that the Soviet Union is committed to the liberation of the territories and to helping to implement UN resolutions, particularly Resolution 425.

Birri thanked the Soviet leaders and people in the name of the people of the south for this new stand in Lebanon's interest.

Minister Birri expressed the hope that the French unit will remain in the south, and that its role in UNIFIL will be unchanged. He added that he had sent a message to the French Government through its embassy in Beirut, asking that the French unit be kept on in the south.

Minister Birri contacted Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fu'ad al-Turk and the French Embassy today. The consultations concerned the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate.

Further Reaction to U.S. Attack Against Libya

Commentary Denounces U.S., UK

JN161414 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1142 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The barbaric U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was received with a wave of world denunciation and condemnation which indicated that the policy of force has no popularity or future in this world and that it brings neither a good name nor garlands of victory to its advocates.

When the United States' closest allies in Western Europe and elsewhere find themselves compelled to absolve themselves of the aggressive U.S. action and abstain from any participation in it and when the U.S. rulers find no one in the Middle East and Mediterranean region to voice a single word in support of the criminal U.S. action except Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who described the action as some sort of justifiable self-defense, this in itself is evidence of the stifling international isolation surrounding the U.S. rulers, as well as evidence of the great denunciation of the criminal U.S. action and evidence of U.S. departure from the minimum level of recognized ways of dealing with disputes among civilized countries.

The United States has moved outside of the framework of responsibility dictated by its position as one of the two world superpowers and as a permanent UN Security Council member to the framework of large-scale systematic state piracy and terrorism, violation of law, and defiance of the civilized world community.

Just as the tripartite aggression against Egypt in 1956 led to the recession of both British and French colonialism from the Middle East, the savage U.S. aggression against Libya and the Arabs will lead to the United States' departure from the Middle East in general and from the Arab homeland in particular, being defeated and vanquished and dragging behind it such disgrace which will be cleansed by all the waters of the oceans.

Before rushing to support the U.S. military aggression and extending backing for it, thus defying the European group and British public opinion, not to mention international laws and the UN Charter, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher should have recalled the history of late Anthony Eden and his bitter, unsuccessful experience with the use of force against Arab national liberation movements. She also should have drawn useful lessons from this experience, so as not to follow the path which will lead her to share the same fate as Eden and inflict harm on British interests and the British name in the region, as Eden did with his foolishness and his living in the past and with his dreams which did not conform with world developments.

Gunship diplomacy has been toppled in the world and it cannot be rescued by foolish criminal actions carried out by a handful of warmongers and enemies of detente and by Zionists and enemies of peoples in the name of an old U.S. President who was pushed to action in the style of cowboys who depart from the law, depend on the gun and treachery in saloons, and ignore law and the rights of others.

The United States itself has tried the method of aggression and use of force to vanquish peoples and strike at national liberation movements. What was the result? Was the modern huge U.S. war machine not defeated by the heroic Vietnamese people? Did the United States not send its bomber and fighter planes of all types, including the F-111's which raided Libya, to bomb Vietnamese cities, villages, forests, and dams, inflicting death and destruction on people, land, and animals?

What was the result? Did this brute force manage to change the march of progress? Did it succeed in changing the inevitable setting of the sun of imperialism? Has defeat not been inflicted on U.S. imperialism in Vietnam despite its modern war machine, its aircraft carriers, and its tens of thousands of soldiers? A defeat which reached the extent of forcing a superpower to evacuate its ambassador from the South Vietnamese capital by a rope dangling from a helicopter hovering over the U.S. Embassy, without even succeeding in evacuating its flag hoisted on top of the embassy.

Imperialism runs counter to the current of development and history. Therefore, defeat is awaiting it in the Middle East as it awaited it in Vietnam. Syria has the honor of expediting the process of inflicting a historical defeat on imperialism in the Middle East.

Damascus on Support for Libya

JN161333 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1145 GMT 16 Apr 86

['Isam Dari report in "On the Events" program]

[Text] The political leadership has followed with great concern the serious developments resulting from the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. This leadership has affirmed that it has placed all the country's capabilities at the disposal of the fraternal Libyan people to enable them to confront this aggression. Syria has also begun active political moves on Arab and international levels to expose this aggression's objectives and dangers to world peace and security and to pool Arab and international potentials and resources in order to confront U.S. official terrorism, which the Reagan administration is trying to establish as a means of settling international disputes.

President Hafiz al-Asad and Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i affirmed during a telephone call yesterday the need to confront U.S. terrorism. They also affirmed the need for cooperation among Islamic states and organizations, as well as national liberation forces, to confront the terrorist line pursued by the U.S. Administration.

As part of its active political moves, Syria called an urgent session of the UN Security Council to debate the U.S. aggression. The necessary instructions in this respect were given to the Syrian delegation to the United Nations. The UN Security Council began this session last night. It heard statements by various representatives who condemned the aggression.

Syria also began intensive activity during the nonaligned foreign ministers conference which began its work in New Delhi today, in order to produce a communique condemning U.S. aggression and taking practical stands and measures in support of the Libyan Jamahiriyah against this aggression. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' who is heading the Syrian delegation to this conference, said that the Syrian, Libyan, and Iranian foreign ministers will intensify their activities at the conference in order for nonaligned states to adopt a unified stand to confront and put an end to U.S. aggression. Al-Shar' strongly condemned this aggression, affirming that the action of the United States, a superpower which is a permanent member of the UN Security Council and responsible for world peace and security, in strafing civilian areas and firing missiles on the territory of a sovereign state, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, cannot but be denounced and condemned.

Al-Shar' held talks with his Libyan and Iranian counterparts in Tehran on the dimensions of the unjustifiable, criminal U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The three ministers discussed ways to confront this aggression before going to New Delhi to attend the nonaligned foreign ministers conference. It is noteworthy that the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau, which held a preparatory session yesterday, also discussed the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and called on the United States to immediately end its military operations against Libya. The Bureau also called on the UN Security Council to take immediate measures and condemn U.S. attacks on Libya.

Syria has strongly condemned this aggression and announced that it is on the side of the Jamahiriyah with all its political, economic, and military capabilities in order to put an end to U.S. aggression and to restrain the U.S. Administration, which is now practicing organized terrorism against peoples who refuse to succumb to U.S. willpower and to compromise their rights, sovereignty, and freedom.

'Effective' Arab Support Urged

JN161426 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1145 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Mustafa Bajbuj report in "On the Events" program]

[Excerpts] The new U.S. military aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah clearly reveals the United States' real intentions, which are to impose U.S.-Zionist enemy hegemony on the Arab region and to try to suppress the struggling Arab nation's aspirations for freedom, national independence, and pan-Arab unity and force an Arab surrender. Therefore, this new aggression puts the whole world in general, and Arabs in particular, before a specific option, which is to confront and foil aggression.

Since this aggression is closely linked to the United States' general imperialist policy in the Arab region and cannot be separated in any way from the Zionist enemy's threats against Syria and the military activities which attended these threats, then the responsibility for confronting this aggression rests with Arabs first and foremost.

A serious, firm, and effective Arab stand must be crystallized to confront the rabid U.S.-Zionist onslaight on the Arabs. All Arabs are the target of this aggression. Whoever says the opposite is mistaken. Therefore, they are called upon to confront it.

By affirming its support for the Libyan Jamahiriyah and placing all its capabilities at its disposal in the face of the savage U.S. aggression, Syria expresses its pan-Arab commitment and the need for a firm Arab stand.

Action Against U.S. Exhorted

JN170738 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "Aggression Against All Arabs," *AL-BA'TH* says: U.S. President Ronald Reagan has practiced official state terrorism. His administration has carried and is still carrying out within the sight and hearing of the world, savage attacks on the Libyan Arab people. The United States has been caught redhanded and proven that it is the undisputed leader of international tyranny and terrorism. If, until recently, Washington has found people believing its arguments and excuses about terrorism, henceforth and after its despicable acts in spilling Arab blood, torpedoing the international situation, and threatening world peace and security it will not find anyone believing its claims or supporting its stands. All its false claims have collapsed and it has become clear that the real U.S. aim is to commit acts of terrorism and piracy in order to force other peoples by steel and fire to submit to the rejected U.S. policy.

The paper adds: Everyone far and near knows that the U.S. aggression is not directed against Libya alone, but all the Arabs. It essentially aims at undermining Arab national security from the ocean to the Gulf and terrorizing the Arab nation to the point of making it submit to U.S. willpower and forcing the Arab countries to raise the flag of surrender one after the other. In light of this crystal clear fact, the Arab blood spilled in Libya urges the millions of Arabs to rise against the United States and check any future attacks from which nobody will be safe unless all Arabs march to the confrontation line armed with a common stand and opinion and stand hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder against the enemy of Arab destiny, existence, and future.

AL-BA'TH concludes: At any rate, the main question now is: Will the United States continue to wield the big stick against the Arabs without collective resistance, or are the Arabs serious about breaking this stick, paralyzing the hand that raises it, and proving that they are determined to defend their honor and rights by every means? This is the question.

Revenge Said 'Justified'

JN161744 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1545 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Excerpts] Brother strugglers: The claims of the United States and its partners about international terrorism, or what they term international terrorism, were only a pretext for striking at the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The talk of the United States and its agents, particularly in London and Tel Aviv, about what they term international terrorism is only hypocrisy. It does not hide the true motives of the U.S. aggression against the Arab nation which began with the aggression against fraternal Libya. The motives of this aggression are numerous, the most important of which are:

1. The United States does not tolerate any independent policy by a free country, especially a policy independent of U.S. policy. Then what if this policy is hostile to U.S. imperialism?

2. The talk about U.S. hegemony is not political entertainment. It is realistic talk. Since the United States has failed to impose its hegemony by economic and political pressure, it has nothing left but naval fleets and air squadrons. This is what the United States did or attempted to do through its aggression against fraternal Libya.

3. The U.S. aggression against Libya is not only aimed at terrorizing Arab nationalist forces confronting the Zionist- U.S. aggression, but is also aimed at terrorizing all Arabs, including those Arabs believing themselves friends of the United States.

4. This U.S. terrorism is not aimed at Arabs alone, but at all world peoples, particularly those suffering from U.S. imperialism in Latin and Central America, as well as in the Caribbean.

These are the objectives of the U.S. beast which showed its teeth to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. These are its clear objectives which cannot be hidden. However, everybody realizes that the U.S. crime in Libya has opened the door for the battle against U.S. state terrorism.

The question raised in all world political circles is: Has the matter ended or has the United States given sufficient justification for Libya, and consequently, the Arab nation, to take revenge on all U.S. interests in the Arab homeland and the entire world? Anyone realizing the depth of the U.S. stab against Arab existence, dignity, and sovereignty does not hesitate to choose the second possibility as his answer.

Yes, the matter will not end at this point. The United States has provided the Arab masses with a justification to safeguard their existence. The United States can henceforth, if it wishes, call the Arabs' defense of their existence revenge against U.S. interests in the Arab homeland and the world.

Talas Confers With Soviet Minister in Damascus

JN151622 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1229 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 Apr (SANA) — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, today received Soviet Minister of Machine Building Bakhirev and his delegation. The talks, which were attended by Deputy Defense Minister 'Awwad Bagh and the Soviet ambassador in Damascus, dealt with ways to improve bilateral friendship and cooperation.

Bakhirev arrived in Damascus yesterday afternoon at the head of an official delegation on a visit to Syria lasting several days.

Regional Command Official Leaves for Berlin

JN161551 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1533 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 16 Apr (SANA) — Comrade Sulayman Qaddah, assistant secretary of the Ba'th Party Regional Command, left Damascus for Berlin today at the head of a party delegation to attend the 11th conference of the SED and to sign a cooperation agreement between the two parties.

Two Car Bombs Reportedly Kill 27 in Tartus

NC162053 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Informed security sources told Radio Free Lebanon tonight that two booby-trapped cars exploded in the northern Syrian town of Tartus this afternoon, killing 27 people and wounding many others.

Military Casualties Reported

NC170714 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0645 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] According to reports from Damascus received by Radio Free Lebanon, seven explosions took place yesterday afternoon in buses transporting Syrian Army cadets on leave. The explosions took place in Tartus, Safita, Latakia, and Homs. The reports add that 27 people were killed and a large number of others were wounded, most of them members of the Syrian Army.

Palestinian 'Volunteers' Reportedly Leave for Libya

NC162106 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] PFLP sources in Damascus have reported that this organization today sent around 100 volunteers to Libya. The sources added that this is the first instance of people volunteering to support Libya against the United States, and that arrangements are being made to send more volunteers to Tripoli.

IDF Radio: Libya's Jallud Makes 16 Apr Coup Attempt

TA171527 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1515 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] There have been no reports about renewed tension in Libya but the Voice of Lebanon reported this afternoon in this context, quoting diplomatic sources in Libya, that a coup attempt against Al-Qadhdhafi indeed took place yesterday by the man considered the number two man, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, who according to the same report has recently been ousted from Libya's decision-making circles. This report has not been confirmed by any other source.

Bomb Attempt Made Against El Al Plane in London

TA171113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] British police have arrested a woman trying to take a suspected bomb aboard an El Al jet at London's Heathrow Airport. David Grant reports from London: Police have just confirmed that the suspicious hold-all which had a false bottom did contain explosives, but they are not able to say yet how much. A Scotland Yard spokesman told me a few minutes ago that armed police officers arrested a woman at Gate 3 at Heathrow Airport, Terminal One, as passengers for El Al's flight LY016 bound for Tel Aviv were getting ready to check in their luggage. As soon as the suspect's hold-all was discovered new security measures, recently introduced at the airport, were put into effect, and Terminal One has been completely sealed off. Eyewitnesses report that a male suspect of Middle Eastern appearance was running away from the terminal shortly after the woman was arrested. At the moment armed officers are conducting a thorough search of the rest of the airport.

Peres Promises Nisim Full Support For Program

TA151310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] This morning the prime minister held a brief talk with incoming Finance Minister Moshe Nisim. The Prime Minister's Office reported that Peres promised Minister Nisim his full support in the ongoing implementation of the economic program and promised to prevent any deviation from the framework of the state budget.

Further Reaction to U.S. Raids on Libyan Cities

Shamir Attacks European Reaction

TA170548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has attacked the European countries for their hostile reaction to the U.S. operation. Shamir said: I hope that the European countries will realize that justice is on the side of the United States.

[Begin Shamir recording] The United States still knows how to distinguish between justice and injustice. It still knows how to recognize evil, injustice, the welfare of humanity, and the jeopardy facing humanity; and the United States is against the PLO. I only hope that several circles in Jerusalem will not spoil this U.S. position which has stood firm to this day. We are supported and helped by the U.S. position, which regards the PLO as a negative element, a harmful one, and, from this aspect, it stands together with us in one front, in contrast to the Europeans.

I hope that this time, too, on the matter of Libya, Europe will realize that justice is on the side of the United States and not on that of the Munich mentality. Reagan is right in not being excessively cautious and not weighing the financial profits and losses. He considers the profit of stability, of existence, of the entire world, of all of humanity. What will happen to the world, what will happen to humanity, if we surrender to such characters, to such horrors? [end recording]

Police Minister Praises U.S.

TA161626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev this afternoon said that the U.S. operation in Libya was a daring decision and reflects operational ability. From the military point of view, Minister Bar-Lev said, the operation is impressive. Washington has proved that it is a real tiger and does not let terrorist acts go unnoticed. Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that Minister Bar-Lev said this at a news conference in Jerusalem.

IDF's Shomron Comments

TA162100 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1940 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Interview with Major General Dan Shomron, deputy chief of staff, by Nisim Mish'al, Moshe Shlonsky, and Shim'on Tessler, on "Moqed" — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Mish'al] In the past few hours we have heard that Al-Qadhdhafi's regime has allegedly collapsed. What is the truth of these rumors?

[Shomron] I think these allegations are exaggerated. We know that Al-Qadhdhafi is alive and functioning. However, there is a difficult atmosphere in Libya. U.S. planes are flying in its skies, and apparently they are taking photographs. There is great tension, soldiers are running about and firing, and I think this is the background to these kind of rumors.

[Mish'al] How badly was Tripoli hit?

[Shomron] The damage cannot be counted in terms of houses or numbers of victims; it was a strike at an administrative center. This is the first time that in the context of terrorism, a government has been hit, along with the head of the administration himself, Al-Qadhdhafi, the ruler of Libya.

[Tessler] What are the military and political ramifications of such an operation by a superpower such as the United States?

[Shomron] The ramifications are far-reaching. However, we must remember that Libya is a very special phenomenon. Libya is a country ruled by a revolutionary ideology. Its leader is involved in every place in the world where there is ferment and rebellion: Africa, South America, Europe, and the Middle East. He is involved by providing funds, encouraging, and taking advantage of his embassies and whatever else he has at his disposal. Libya is actually a terrorist state, unlike other countries that use proxies on a limited scale.

[Tessler] I want to remind you that the United States has never used such a method of operation even in South America, where there are several countries, such as Cuba, which dispatch similar types of terrorists.

[Shomron] Yes, but the United States, as a superpower with trade and tourism interests all over the world, is exposed almost everywhere because of the very fact that it is such a superpower. As a superpower it cannot afford to let terrorists acts go unpunished, and this is not the first time Libya has carried out such acts. It has been an ongoing process, and finally the United States reached the conclusion, which is very similar to our approach, that the fight against terrorism necessitates a joint international effort, just as all terrorist organizations cooperate. I want to add something: I keep hearing about the consultations in Europe; they do not know what stand to take. We must realize that a country which does not develop antidotes to terrorism is a country in whose territory this disease will develop, because terrorism will operate in the areas most convenient for it. It is a fact that there were attacks in Rome and Vienna. Despite the fact that these were at El-Al counters, all victims were from various places in the world, and their easy accessibility is the direct cause for current terrorist activity.

[Shlonsky] Do you think that this is the right way to fight terrorism? Such a great superpower sends three aircraft carriers against Libya. Two [as heard] U.S. soldiers are killed in a Berlin nightclub and again two aircraft carriers are on their way to Libya. Is this the right way?

[Shomron] The fight against terrorism is not through aircraft carriers only. In principle it is a war that must include all countries which are potential targets of terrorism. Only cooperation such as this can repress terrorism in a meaningful way. I am not saying that it will vanish. However, the special thing about the U.S. operation is that it was not aimed against terrorism only, but against a terroristic country.

[Shlonsky] Is there not here the danger of setting a precedent: Another U.S. soldier will be killed, or another TWA passenger, and then the United States will again send aircraft carriers against Libya?

[Shomron] I think that now that the United States has started with this campaign, stopping halfway would be very harmful, because then the only result would be an accumulation of political and other types of damage. Therefore I believe that when they made this serious decision they took into consideration the fact that such a move would be ongoing, until it achieves its objectives.

[Shlonsky] You are saying, then, that the Americans should continue striking until Al-Qadhdhafi's regime collapses?

[Shomron] Yes. Or perhaps until the Soviet Union, which protects Al-Qadhdhafi, can guarantee that he will behave more rationally. However, in principle, until the situation changes the U.S. approach will probably have to continue.

[Mish'al] Perhaps we will talk about the operational aspect of the attack. How would you compare this attack to the Israeli attacks on the Iraqi nuclear reactor or the terrorist bases in Tunis?

[Shomron] First I want to say that from the operational point of view, this attack was at a very high level. It was a complicated operation; some of the planes took off during the night from Britain, a distance of 4,000 km, approximately 5 hours of flying time. They had to reach pinpoint locations and hit them, and this in an area, Tripoli, which is densely protected by missiles — SAM-6's, SAM-2's, and SAM-3's. SAM-5's do not effectively cover this area; but altogether there is very dense antiaircraft protection. This was an extremely complicated operation, and the level achieved was very high indeed. If we compare this to the Israeli attack on the nuclear reactor, which was more complicated than the attack in Tunis, the reactor was also very well protected by antiaircraft fire. Our planes flew over hostile territory most of the time, but it was done during day, in more comfortable conditions for the pilots, and the distance was much shorter, half of the distance in the U.S. operation. All in all I can say that the U.S. Air Force demonstrated very high-level abilities. I am not a military commentator on their behalf, and I am also not qualified to comment on air force issues. However, in our opinion the operation showed a very high level of expertise.

[Tessler] Maj Gen Shomron, you mentioned the SAM-5's, and in the previous incident the Libyans used the SAM-5's against the Americans. This missile is also used by the Syrians. Have we learned anything from this; can anything be learned from it?

[Shomron] First of all we can get a picture of how things stand today in the war between the plane and the missile. If you remember the war of attrition and the Yom Kippur War, or the Vietnam war... [changes thought] Well, here we see that the plane can beat the missile. The U.S. plane can beat the Eastern missile. Of course we are using American equipment, and the countries we confront use the same equipment used by Libya. The SAM-5 is the technological vanguard of antiaircraft equipment, and we saw that the plane can overcome it.

[Tessler] You were speaking generally, but my question is more particular: Is the specific meaning here that the threat of the SAM-5's, of which we have heard so much, is not as bad as it sounds?

[Shomron] I think the Syrians can also learn a lesson here, and this is that they cannot really count on this weapon when they confront the Israeli Air Force.

[Shlonsky] How do you explain the fact that in the attack 2 days ago the Libyans did not fire their surface-to-air missiles at the American planes?

[Shomron] First, I assume that the Americans surprised them by attacking at night. They certainly surprised the Libyan Air Force, and I do not know for sure that they did not fire them. I know — and it is reasonable to assume on the basis of information we possess — that the Americans used a massive electronic warfare system during the attack. I do not know whether the Libyans fired the missiles or not.

[Shlonsky] Do you think the fact that the Libyans have used the SAM-5's, which have strategic importance, influences our region as well?

[Shomron] The SAM-5 is considered by the Syrians a strategic weapon that is not used during times of tension on the border or during an escalation of military incidents, but only during war. The fact that such a missile, which is strategic and which from their point of view must serve as a deterrent against us, has had its weakness exposed does have an effect.

[Mish'al] Maj Gen Shomron, if I can sum up what you have said so far: You welcome the new U.S. policy of striking at a country which harbors terrorists. The question is whether we can deduce from this that Damascus is the next target.

[Shomron] In my opinion there are great differences here. Damascus activates terrorists, but as proxies and on a local scale, including against Israel. But it will never admit that it is a country of terrorism, that it embraces terrorism as an ideology. This can be tolerated on the political level, and it is very unlike Libya, where Al-Qadhdhafi is publicly leading world terrorism; therefore there is a difference here. And we must remember another difference: Syria is considered the main stronghold of the Soviet Union in the region, contrary to Libya, which is only under the protection of the Soviet Union. I think that because of these reasons we cannot seriously expect the attack on Libya to set a precedent for an attack on Damascus.

Arab Students Demonstrate

TA170956 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 17 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Students from the Al-Najah University demonstrated in Nabulus yesterday to protest the U.S. attack on Libya. The students, who hoisted Palestinian flags, shouted derogatory slogans denouncing the United States and Israel and proclaimed their support for Libya.

The students dispersed at the end of the demonstration without the need for intervention by the security forces.

Similar demonstrations were held at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and the Ben-Gurion University in Beersheba. Arab students at both institutions carried placards denouncing the U.S. attack.

16 April Press Comment

TA161228 [Editorial report] All Hebrew-language Israeli papers on 16 April 1986 carry full reportage and comment, including editorials, on the U.S. operation against Libya.

Tel Aviv *HA'ARETZ* in Hebrew on 16 April 1986 carries a commentary by Ze'ev Schiff on page one, entitled: "The Israeli Method," which begins by saying that the United States is using "the Israeli method" to fight international terrorism. Israel has sometimes used this method "for lack of an alternative;" it is basically used in retaliation for terrorist attacks and involves the bombardment of terrorist targets "in order to demand a high price for acts of terrorism and " put pressure on the governments that initiate terrorism." However, this method also harms innocent civilians and, if pursued "causes differences of opinion at home and criticism from friends abroad." Schiff things this method "cannot replace closing down Libyan Embassies and centers in Europe, imposing air and other boycotts on Libya, imposing a naval blockade, and so on."

Tel Aviv *HA'ARETZ* in Hebrew on 16 April 1986 in its second editorial on page 9 entitled: "Questions After the Operation," says that "24 hours after the operation there are still no clear answers to a series of questions" and expresses uncertainty about whether the operation can be deemed a success or failure. Libya has threatened retaliation against U.S. targets and "there is no doubt that Washington has been disappointed" by the lack of European support. The latest disclosures of Libyan plans to commit further anti-U.S. terrorist actions may help convince the Europeans, but "in the final analysis, the Free World's collective responsibility to act against terrorism is a no less important component that the U.S. willingness to lead the vanguard."

Tel Aviv *HA'ARETZ* on 16 April 1986 also carries a commentary on page 9 by Washington-based correspondent Tzvi Bar'el entitled: "It Did It." After beginning with a description of U.S. public reaction, U.S. media comments, and how the U.S. Administration worked to set the stage for these reactions in advance, Bar'el says that Secretary of State Shultz has been trying for many years to prepare the public for the possibility that "the greatest democracy in the world will be forced to use all its hight to defend its citizens." However, "unlike Israel," a superpower is always faced with the dilemma of how to use its power; "a victory in one battle could give birth to a defeat in other more important fields, and even undermine its power." The main risks involved are not just losses in men and equipment, but "political cnsequences which could sprout from the operation," many of which Bar'el describes in detail. Israel does not have this particular problem and is accustomed to world condemnation for its acts of self-defense. The U.S. decision to act is praiseworthy, especially in view of the possible political consequences. Not all of the U.S. public understands that terrorism can also be used inside the United States and is not just an Israeli problem, and some people are already criticizing what they see as a U.S.-Israeli link. The writer hopes that this situation will be amended.

Tel Aviv *DAVAR* in Hebrew on 16 April 1986 carries a commentary by Yosi Melman on page 7 entitled: "When Al-Qadhdhafi Went Down Into the Bunker." He begins by commenting that the Israeli leaders' support for the U.S. operation against Libya was only to be expected, not only because of Israel's dependency on the United States, but also "because it can, with a trace of satisfaction, say: We told you so." For years Israel has been calling for international action against terrorism, but all its warnings "fell upon deaf ears" until about a year ago, when the TWA plane was hijacked to Beirut. At that time Washington began to change its approach. Melman then considers the extent to which Israel influenced this change. He has no clear answer to this, but feels that there was some degree of influence. Melman explains that it is more difficult for a superpower to make a decision such as that of attacking Libya than it would be for Israel, but President Reagan nevertheless drew the right conclusion and decided to go ahead with the attack. Clear links between Libya and international terrorism have been established. Libya has few real allies; "Washington was, then, left with only one problem: the Soviet Union." However, this had also been anticipated and Washington decided that the USSR would not rush to the aid of Al-Qadhdhafi. Melman then continues to draw comparisons between the latest U.S. operation and similar Israeli actions, saying that the United States has learned much from Israeli experts and Israel can now learn from the U.S. operation. "It is ture that terrorism has not been eliminated" but "Israel and the United States hope that Washington's military action against Libya" will produce an effect similar to the Israeli actions against the PLO in Beirut — that is, a lowering of its profile. He concludes by writing: "Even if Al-Qadhdhafi does not cease his support for the Arab, Palestinian, and European terrorist organizations, he will be forced to think twice before he gives them his blessing. If the result of the operation 'only' forces Libyan terrorism to go underground, this will be a considerable achievement."

Tel Aviv *KOTERET RASHIT* in Hebrew on 16 April 1986 carries an editorial on page 3 entitled: "Ronald Strangelove." The editorial begins by discussing the U.S. love of the "macho hero" as typified by Rambo and others who solve all problems "with the help of a gun and a fist." "Ronald Reagan is the product of the U.S. macho culture." However, he is also a statesman who has learned how to be cautious of unwise military actions. Having learned the hard way, "he will prefer to bomb Libya from the air once more, but will refrain from sending an invasion force there." The editorial ends here with an unfavorable comparison with Begin, who did not learn this lesson in the Lebanon war.

Tel Aviv *'AL HAMISHMAR* in Hebrew on 16 April 1986 carries a commentary by Alex Fishman on page two, entitled "The Adoption of the Israeli Method." Fishman begins by saying that "whether or not the United States opted for this consciously or not, the U.S. air attack on military and strategic targets in Libya carried out yesterday at dawn is definitely an adoption of the Israeli principles and methods for fighting terrorism." However, although the United States described this operation as one of self-defense, its scope and scale "are that of a wide-scale retaliatory action." The writer then analyzes the differences between the action taken on 31 March in the Gulf of Sidra and the current operation. He points out that politically this means a victory for those who have been urging military action against Al-Qadhdhafi because he cannot be curbed by using other measures. One of the reasons for the escalation in military activity which we are witnessing is "the criticism directed at the administration for the partial action in the Gulf of Sidra on 21 March." The author praises the latest action for its efficiency. Fishman then criticizes the allies of the United States for their lack of support for the operation. He concludes by writing that "from Israeli experience in fighting terrorism," further actions of this type are now to be expected and he hopes that "the price will be a reasonable one."

Tel Aviv *MA'ARIV* in Hebrew on 16 April 1986 carries a commentary by Smu'el Segev on page 10 entitled "The Bombing — The Disappointment and the Lessons." Segev begins by writing that "the importance of the U.S. bombing of Banghazi and Tripoli lies not so much in its direct results as in its regional and international significance." Segev hopes that not only Libya but also Syria and Iran will "take the U.S. hint." The author then expands on the evidence collected by the United States on Libyan involvement in and planning of acts of international terrorism. After stressing the inevitability of the decision to bomb Tripoli, he continues to say that "Reagan, as it were, is trying to signal to the Soviet Union, Western Europe, and the Arab countries that they should take his warnings seriously." Segev then devotes two paragraphs to reviewing the "lukewarm" decisions made by the EEC and criticizing their lack of firmness faced with Libyan terrorism. He continues to condemn this lack of support and give examples of conciliatory actions taken by allies of the United States in the past. "It is doubtful whether the absence of their more active support for the U.S. position will save the European countries from the horror of international Libyan terrorism, but they have again proved to the United States that when it comes to the test, they cannot be relied on." "The U.S. operation will undoubtedly influence the thinking of other countries that support terrorism, although it is true that of the three main countries which support terrorism — Libya, Syria, and Iran — The United States chose the weakest of them." The bombing was efficient. "Al-Qadhdhafi apparently believed that the United States 'would not dare' to attack him. He was wrong." Segev reviews the statements of support for Libya that have been made by many Arab countries and expresses doubt as to whether any of them will actually dare to openly attack U.S. targets; he is also skeptical about the risk of the Soviet Union "going too far" in its support for Libya. After all, it has also expressed support for UN resolutions condemning international terrorism. Segev concludes by saying that all countries, but particularly the moderate Arab countries and those in the Persian Gulf "who live under the constant and terrible shadow of Khomeyni," should welcome the bombing operation "because of the lesson to Iran concealed within it. Jordan and Israel will also welcome this move because of the lesson to Syria which it carries."

Morning Press Commentary

TA160810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0430 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *THE JERUSALEM POST* says that the U.S. air strikes on military and terrorist targets in Libya yesterday were a proper and justified response to the long-standing and ever-increasing threat posed by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to humanity's hope for at least a minimum world public order. Israel, a state that Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya would have wiped off the face of the earth if it could, was not a party to the military action, but the post factum approval of it voiced by Israeli leaders undoubtedly reflected a widespread national sentiment. The paper adds that there should be a cease-fire leading to peace, but notes that peace can only come after Al-Qadhdhafi is removed. If there are underground forces in Libya today eager to remove him they will spring into action only when assured that he will no longer be tolerated.

DAVAR writes that despite the current lack of agreement, the United States and European countries cannot rid themselves of the need to foster greater solidarity in the crucial struggle against terrorist warfare, even if this means giving up the profits of Western companies in Libya and of airlines which continue to serve this country. In any event, Israel should also adopt an alert and ready position in preparation for more retaliatory terrorist action by Libya. Although Israel was in no way involved in the U.S. operation, one should not rule out the possibility that envoys of murder inspired by Al-Qadhdhafi and his friends will also try to take revenge against the Zionist enemy which they regard as the most faithful ally of U.S. imperialism.

HATZOFE says that the U.S. stand against Libya — the international center of terrorism — is evidence of its determined decision to fight against terrorism in general. The action is an important step, not only in the war against terrorist organizations, but also against those countries that encourage, direct, and finance these organizations.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that President Reagan is a hero of small wars. In the past he boasted about the titilating success in Grenada, and now he is trying to settle accounts with Libya. But Libya is not like Grenada. Any additional warlike attempt will cause international complications from which the United States will have difficulty extricating itself. The reactions in Europe to the U.S. action are on the whole very reserved, not to mention Moscow's harsh reaction. The struggle against terrorism will not succeed by adopting, as the paper puts it, the method of one blow and that is that. Added to this is the fact that terrorist nests exist in many countries in the world. Will the United States send its Air Force on bombing operations to all terrorist concentrations?

Midday Press Commentary

TA160937 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] As expected, the three newspapers deal with the U.S. operation in Libya. *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* says that Israel, which has been the main target of terrorism for years, can do nothing but welcome this operation. Washington has adopted our position that drastic steps must be taken against terrorism and even against insane countries that assist it.

MA'ARIV says that Washington is almost alone in this battle, and needs help. Although the United States might not want our assistance — because of the Arab consideration — Israel must make it clear that it is prepared to extend such help if this is asked for.

HADASHOT, on the other hand, expresses reservations, and asks: What is the rush? The paper says that Israel once again heads those who applaud Washington's policy. It believes that our foreign policy should raise a few more basic arguments on the way action in the international arena should be taken. All the same, *HADASHOT* does not repudiate the U.S. action.

Arab Papers Denounce U.S.

JN170705 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
0530 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Aggression and the Arab Rulers", the newspaper *AL-QUDS* says: The United States is opening a new page of involvement just as it did previously against the Vietnamese people, and, in the paper's opinion, the United States is now trying to impose its hegemony on small countries. The paper continues: The Arab rulers' stands have caused a wave of displeasure, sadness, and indignation among the Arab peoples because the Arab rulers were content to merely issue statements expressing their discomfort and anxiety, and sometimes denunciation.

AL-QUDS concludes its editorial by pointing out that the Arab rulers do not work in the interests of their people and their aspirations but work as tolls serving the interests and aspirations of countries, governments, and peoples which are not concerned about the Arab peoples' interests.

AL-SHA'B expresses its confidence that the Libyan masses are capable of bravely confronting and smashing all hostile attacks. However, the Libyan masses need effective Arab support and not only traditional statements issued from the capitals of the Arab regimes. *AL-SHA'B* adds that the Arab countries should, as proposed by Libya, sever their diplomatic, economic, and trade relations with Washington as an immediate step to confront the U.S. aggression.

AL-SHA'B concludes its editorial by doubting the Arab countries' ability to transcend their hollow verbal responsed. It says: The Arab rulers should realize that their new shameful stand will be another nail in the coffins of their regimes as well as in the coffin of U.S. interests in the region.

Golan Heights Druze Arrested After Parade Dispersal

TA170824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] A short time ago the police forcefully dispersed a Druze parade in the village of 'Ayn Qunyah in the northern Golan Heights. Several people were arrested. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that several hundred residents of the village of Mas'adah assembled demonstratively for prayers. The police did not intervene.

There is a strike today in the Golan Heights Druze villages and there are no studies to mark the Syrian Independence Day.

Palestinian Refugees Tour Resettlement Site

TA160846 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
16 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpts] A major Israeli-Egyptian repatriation programme for Palestinian refugees got under way yesterday with the visit of 23 refugees living in Egyptian-controlled Rafah to the site of their prospective resettlement in the Gaza Strip.

The refugees live in the Canada camp on the Egyptian side of the divided city, and are the first of about 4,300 persons to be relocated under a 1982 agreement between israel and Egypt. Implementation of the agreement was delayed, but is now moving ahead as part of the recent progress in normalization between the two countries.

In 1972 the refugees were moved from a camp in Rafah to the newly-built Canada camp.

The 23 refugees crossed through a gate in the border fence which divides Rafah. They were accompanied by an Egyptian liaison officer and a local government official. Scores of residents of Israeli-controlled Rafah gathered at a distance from the crossing point as the visitors were registered, some according to identity cards issued when they lived under Israeli rule. Few onlookers could be seen on the Egyptian side.

The visitors then boarded a bus which took them on a brief visit to the resettlement site at Tall al-Sultan.

They said they were moving to reunite with relatives whom they hadn't seen since the border fence was constructed. Israeli officials said Egypt was anxious to be rid of the refugees.

Rafi Sade, head of the Refugee Rehabilitation Department of the Civil Administration, said registration of the incoming refugees would take some 25 weeks, but he declined to say when the resettlement would begin.

ALGERIA

Further Response to U.S. Strike Against Libya

Act Termed 'Barbarous Aggression'

LD161703 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Scores of innocent civilians in fraternal Libya have been cut down by bombs from U.S. aircraft on the pretext of the fight against terrorism and the defense of U.S. interests. Scores of children, women, and old people have been cut down by the annihilation machine on the orders of Reagan who then stood up a few brief hours after the abominable crime to declare before the whole world that he did what he had to do, that he would do it again if necessary as an example to all those who are tempted to harm American interests.

Television screens have carried pictures and the radios and news agencies have reported the frightful sights of the bodies of innocent victims amid the debris of buildings and residential blocks. The ruler of the U.S. White House had mobilized the most sophisticated means of devastation and the latest products of the American arsenal for this strike.

Various information media throughout the world have reported the wave of denunciation and condemnation of this barbarous aggression and the extent of the Reagan administration's disregard of international laws, ethics, and usage. Washington and the regimes and governments in collusion with the Reagan administration have been warned of the untold consequences of the policy of might and violence pursued against the Jamahiriyah, which, as the Algerian Foreign Ministry affirmed the day before yesterday, can only lead to the escalation of tension in the Mediterranean and will threaten peace and stability in the region. In this context, Algeria announced its rejection of the international confusion between the legitimate struggle of the peoples and terrorism. Algeria affirmed that under no circumstances will it accept any encouragement of any action perpetrated against innocent peoples.

In short, no country or power in the world, however important, has the right to appoint itself responsible for the maintenance of peace and security in the world, and use the pretext of the fight against terrorism as an excuse for aggression against the peoples and on independent countries which are members of the United Nations.

The events seen by the Arab region over past months prove that the barbarous aggression committed against the fraternal Libyan people yesterday was not accidental or an isolated event; it was a link in the chain of the imperialist-Zionist comprehensive strategy directed against the entire Arab nation.

In the first week of January, Reagan announced the adoption of a number of economic measures directed against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and ordered U.S. citizens to leave Libyan territory. He also asked his Western allies to impose an economic embargo on Libya. This was followed by a series of provocations and actions in the form of military maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra which culminated in March in U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The same U.S. forces that are stationed in the eastern and southern Mediterranean helped and supported the Zionist forces when they launched their treacherous aggression on the headquarters of the PLO in Tunisia.

All the arguments and excuses put forward by Washington and Tel Aviv to launch their attacks and to commit their criminal aggression against the Arab peoples are similar to each other.

In fact, the criminal action committed by Washington proves beyond all doubt that the United States which claims to be the protector of Western civilization and the freedom of the individual and human rights has become, by its unethical practices against the peoples of the Third World, the champion of international terrorism which it has practiced in the recent past in various parts of the world: Vietnam, Grenada, and elsewhere. It is now practicing it in Africa, Asia, and in Latin America against all the peoples who refuse to succumb to U.S. hegemony.

The Washington masters were horrified to see a small people, with strong faith, who are anxious to preserve their independence and sovereignty, stand up against the United States — the great power feared by all. These Washington statesmen have forgotten or have pretended to forget that the will of the peoples cannot be outed and that the Libyan people are not alone. They are supported by all the peace- freedom- and justice-loving peoples of the world, foremost among them the Algerian people.

'Complete Arab Silence' Reported

LD161831 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A wide scale campaign of denunciation of the flagrant U.S. criminal aggression committed and being committed by the United States against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has been growing throughout the world particularly by the peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples, and the progressive forces opposed to hegemony and despotism. This comes amid complete Arab silence as though the violation and mutilation of Arab dignity taking place in this fraternal country is of no concern to the Arabs and Muslims. We have not seen in the Arab and Islamic world anything that we can call a principled stance toward the policy of arrogance and disregard for the Arab people which is pursued by the U.S. Administration and its allies. This is particularly true during the current hard times through which the Arab world is passing and which demand that all forces understand their roles and move from the stage of denunciation and condemnation to a stage of replying by all possible means to the aggressors. This is because the criminal U.S. agression against the Jamahiriyah is in fact an aggression against the entire Arab and Islamic nation and a flaunting of them.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Nation 16 April

LD162233 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on 16 April; place of speech not given — live or recorded]

[Text] [Al-Qadhdhafi appears on screen seated, wearing a white military uniform with medals arrayed on his chest; throughout the speech he does not look at the television camera] [no audio signal]...The patriotic songs and the appeals, these things have tensed the nerves of people very much. The Americans [words indistinct] We have munitions stockpiled like mountains. We fight them with 1 million fighters and the Arab nation, Africa, the Third World — all the forces of liberation have expressed readiness to fight with us. Thousands have (?expressed readiness) to volunteer. It would be impossible for them to settle over the Libyan land. It will become a hell under their feet [words indistinct].

But the Americans fight us through raids, [?they open fire from across the sea] I do not want you to give such a value. The whole action was a failure. If raids take place we shall confront them with every firmness and courage and inflict on them heavy losses [words indistinct].

I mean the radio should (?calm) people's nerves with songs and long monologues [words indistinct]. Life is in the hand of God. The whole raid, I mean [words indistinct] 33 aircraft. This is unbelievable. One hundred fighter aircraft, 33 attack aircraft, [words indistinct] aircraft for midair refuelling. All this concentration was on the house and tent and to hell with [word indistinct] force. What God has decreed will happen. He did not expect that this attack by 33 aircraft on the home of Al-Qadhdhafi would leave Al-Qadhdhafi alive. Generally, we are not discussing the U.S. attitude because it is a mad attitude and [?despicable]. [words indistinct].

If there are any living forces in America, then Reagan's government should collapse, and he should be put on trial as a war criminal and murderer of children. This is because Reagan has issued the orders to his armed forces to kill our children. On the other hand, we have not issued any orders to murder anybody. Even those who carried out operations in Europe are unknown persons. Who knows them? Perhaps the U.S. intelligence carried out these operations. Possible a Palestinian carried them out. Anybody else could have carried out these operations. But he now in front of the whole world is announcing arrogantly and insolently and inhumanely that he gave his orders to murder the children of Al-Qadhdhafi and to murder the children of the Libyans. Therefore he is now proven guilty of issuing orders to regular forces to murder children and attack houses. We have not issued any orders for murdering anybody but we are inciting revolution. Inciting revolution and establishing popular revolution everywhere in the world is one of our aims [words indistinct].

We will never abandon the uniting of the Arab nation, and the raids will not make us abandon this call, which concerns only us and does not concern the Americans or anybody else in the world.

We will not abandon the struggle for the liberation of Palestine. The raids will never make us abandon this whatever they might be.

We will not abandon the incitation for the popular revolution whatever raids they carry out and we will not stop the incitation. In fact we incite revolution, and we insist on revolution.

It appears that the sound at the beginning was not clear. I repeat. I said calm people's nerves with this patriotic song, this enthusiasm. When the Americans attack Libyan territory, we will oppose them; we will chant slogans, and burning fire will start beneath their feet and on their bodies. I said we have plenty of goods which are stocked like mountains; we will fight them with 1 million fighters, and millions others are ready to fight on our side. But now they are [words indistinct] like you launching raids, long aircraft from beyond the sea. I told about the raid in which 33 aircraft were used against my house. It was aimed at hitting Al-Qadhdhafi. When they failed they had to do something. I think [words indistinct] I told them 33 aircraft shelled my house — 33 aircraft. They were escorted by 100 escort aircraft. Thirty aircraft were refuelling them, 33 aircraft took part in the real attack on the house and the tent. [Word indistinct], whatever God wants will happen. Therefore, I said switch the lights on, play songs, dances, let music bands play in the streets while the lights are switched on, and let them raid us. Thirty-three aircraft raided my house, what happened? If they raid us while we are in our fields, welcome. I salute every martyr on this soil, may God grant him peace. If we have made the revolution [word indistinct] it is not based on killing, any operation which took place in the past or will take place, it is an individual operation. The one who carried it out is the only one responsible for it. But the revolution is happening and we are responsible for it. We incited the revolution in Sudan and we did not say that we are not responsible to America or anyone else. The pendage [Numayri]fell and the revolution took place in Sudan.

We are still continuing to incite the revolutionary unity, the liberation of Palestine and on strongly standing with peoples who are fighting for freedom. This is our case.

Whether the raids increase or not, whether they become crazy or not, we will never retreat. In front of the world now, the murderers are Thatcher and Reagan, the murderers of children. If there are human and living forces, then the government of Thatcher should collapse and she should be put on trial as a murderer of children, and Reagan's administration should also collapse and in addition to this he should be put on trial as a murderer of children, because they are the ones who issued the orders to murder the children in front of the whole world.

We have struck at the south of Italy, on the island of Lampedusa, and we destroyed the telecommunications stations of the U.S. 6th Fleet. I mean that we struck at Italian territory, in southern Italy, the island. At that time I was still escalating military operations in the south of Europe, and I also wanted to announce an exclusion zone in the Mediterranean region and to stop aviation and shipping, but I received a flood of appeals from the heads of foreign states and friendly states asking me not to carry out this escalation. All the European countries, including Malta, played a very important mediatory role, and all the friendly European countries, especially those on the south Mediterranean [as heard], asked me to stop this escalation because that would destroy our interests, and this is what America wants. What Reagan wants is to destroy the interests of the Arabs and the Europeans. They said: That man is crazy and let him [words indistinct].

In fact, because of this I decided not to escalate military operations in southern Europe, but we are able to do it at any moment. I averted the Mediterranean from the state of war, the war against the [word indistinct] civilian and military [words indistinct]. They asked me to [word indistinct] these planes, goods, (?cargo), and people. I received letters from heads of friendly and neutral states. They asked me not to take this escalating step. In appreciation of the international situation, and in appreciation of the stands of Italy, France, Spain, and Greece, these friendly countries, and also Malta, I decided not to include the Mediterranean region in the exclusion zone and not to escalate military operations in southern Europe. But Italy and Spain will have to stop the U.S. 6th Fleet from now on, from any presence in their ports and from launching raids from these ports, otherwise we will be forced to escalate the operations in self-defense. But this time, as a result of that Tripoli [word indistinct] Italian in southern Italy, but Italy contacted us and its stance is good. In fact, all the Europeans say that he [Reagan] is a madman and do not punish us for what he [words indistinct].

The foreigners in Libya are free. Those who want to leave can leave, and those who want to stay can stay in peace. We need them and they need us. They should not listen to the propaganda of the insignificant and the insane. They are trading in this propaganda.

They said Reagan has increased the guards around his children. But we say to him it is not our nature to launch a war against children. Let him remove the guards from around his children and let them walk in the streets as normal, because we are not murderers of children. We are not cowards who murder the children and the helpless. He is helpless. He is an old man [words indistinct]. Whether his children are young or old, they are innocent and have nothing to do with the matter.

If he has killed our children he believes that we are going to deal with him on a reciprocal basis, to sink to his level; and the words [words indistinct] that he had said. I am still looking for a trivial actor like him to answer him, because I am Mu'ammar Buminyar al-Qadhdhafi, the Arab, and my morale, my civilization, and the values of my nation do not permit me to sink to the level of a trivial actor called Reagan who came yesterday and will be going tomorrow.

I believe that, if a dynamic force exists, he and Thatcher will fall because they have killed children.

I want the radio to turn to a call for Arab unity; yes, a call now for Arab unity, because in reality this struggle [words indistinct], struggle between the strong American nation and a disparate Arab nation. We might become like America and possess aircraft carriers and all this force, but with unity. Therefore, this is in reality an historic occasion offered to us by this blatant aggression, so that we may know where strength lies. Strength lies in unity.

Therefore, Libyan radio must call on the Arab nation for an immediate unity. Every state, if unity [word indistinct] must agree to unity. I expect that the Sudanese people will impose unity. Today, great, very great demonstrations were staged in Sudan and they called for severing everything with America, [words indistinct] the American Embassy.

Naturally, I am not calling for the killing of innocents, the embassies [as heard], and the people living in our countries; I am calling for revolution, and he who stands in the way of revolution must be annihilated. Reagan can lift the protection of his children and family for we are not child-killers like him; we are responsible for the revolution and we incite it, and no one can make us change course.

The Arabs are required to cut off relations with America, economic and political relations. I mean the Arab masses must put pressure for a boycott of America, its goods, and everything because it is a state that has gone beyond the limits and killed our children.

The Arab masses, demonstrations — this is what Brother Haydar [word indistinct] told me. He even told me the song but I forgot it, Libya [words indistinct]. A very brilliant thing [words indistinct]. Tunisia, today I heard of the demonstrations and the clashes that took place calling for a boycott of America. This means one Arab people from the ocean to the gulf against America and with us. We are now indeed undeniably leading the Arab masses. Libya [words indistinct] but it is an honor at the same time. Because, imagine if a Libyan, one of you, was hurt, see America [word indistinct]. The size of this huge raid in order to (?eliminate) a person called so and so among the Libyans, among the Arabs. [Words indistinct] the Arab presidents and kings, they all contacted me. Not a single day passes without them contacting me several times. They all call — I did not ask them — but they all called for the convening of an extraordinary Arab summit which could be held in a day or two, an extraordinary Arab summit, to stand by you, the Libyan people, against this flagrant aggression. Africa, the African presidents said that volunteers were at my disposal. They formed political groupings, (?the revolutionary African presidents) from among them said you wage the military battle and we shall wage the political battle in your place. The Arab presidents — indeed President Chadli, President Hafiz, President Haydar al-'Attas, they contact themselves without me requesting this from them. How many days and times they contacted other Arab presidents and said we shall (?look after) the political aspect?

I believe that the Arab states which have an economic potential will participate with us in financing the battle [word indistinct]. This is a great thing but the Arab masses have to put pressure for the emergence of unity. Actually, without unity our fate is in real danger. Arab unity should emerge immediately. It is possible that after the (?elections) in Sudan and the formation of the new regime, unity will emerge right away between Sudan and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah as desired by the Sudanese people and should emerge between Libya and Algeria as desired by the Algerian people, as decided by the Algerian people in the Algerian National Charter. And between Libya and Syria, unity actually exists. It only needs a political declaration.

Our brothers in Morocco are (?joined) by the Oujdah Treaty, that is, the African-Arab Union. This is an (?opportunity) for the Moroccan people (?to participate in the fighting). Naturally, Morocco does not possess aircraft carriers or [words indistinct]. They have (?the men who are ready). [words indistinct]

Contacts nowadays are continuous. They have been contacting one another all for our sake. They have contacted us a number of times [words indistinct]. It has become a pan-Arab operations room. [words indistinct]

We declare to America and to the entire world (?our responsibility) for the revolution. The Libyan people are shouldering the task of combating colonialism and imperialism and the cause of freedom, unification of our nation, the liberation of Palestine from the river to the sea and from north to south. The raids will not abolish these historic choices [words indistinct].

Even if America drops atom bombs on us we are ready. We are ready to die [words indistinct]. God is greater than America and greater than (? its might). This is a great thing. A small nation like Libya finds itself in opposition to the NATO alliance, Great Britain, the United States, the fleets, warships. The American military ask him: Give us more aircraft carriers so that they can attack Libya. The Americans are tired; They have aerial umbrellas over the aircraft carriers; they look as if they are engaged in a third world war against the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact. They announce that the warplanes have taken off from Ohio state and from Britain and that France forced them to fly 4,000 km because they were not allowed to fly over France. We must appreciate this French stand. France banned the overflight and compelled him to travel 4,000 km and they were refulled a number of times.

Generally, we are not one of those countries which turns the lights out. We light our streets and we sing and go about our business. If they attack us while we are at home we are ready. We are ready to fight and are ready to die. My speech is short (? this time) on television. God is great! Revolutionary information and struggle (?continue!)

Announcer Read 'Text'

NC170839 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 17 Apr 86

["Text" of speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi delivered over Libyan radio and television on 16 April — read by announcer]

[Text] I call on you to calm down and reduce the number of patriotic songs. I want to assure you that when the Americans land on Libyan territory, we will resist them, broadcast patriotic songs, and make the land burn under their feet and over them. We possess all types of ammunition. They are stockpiled like mountains. We can fight them with 1 million fighters and we have with us millions of people who are ready to fight. But, the rod of the coward is long, as I told you. They are fighting us now from overseas by launching raids with long-range aircraft.

I have explained to you the raid by 33 aircraft against my house. I explained that its purpose was to hit Al-Qadhdhafi; they failed. Imagine, they used 33 aircraft to bomb my home. These aircraft were protected by 100 fighter planes, according to what they have said, and 30 planes were used to refuel them. The number of aircraft that carried out the actual attack on the house and the tent was 33. They achieved nothing and were driven away. What did they accomplish? Whatever God wants will happen.

For this reason I say: Turn on the lights, play songs, and dance. I call on the song and music band to go out into the streets. If they want to raid us, let them raid us in the streets and squares. Didn't they raid my home with 33 aircraft? What happened? If they raid us in our squares, they are welcome. We hail every martyr who dies on his land.

If there is any living force in America, it should bring down the Reagan government. He must be put on trial as a war criminal and murderer of children, because Reagan has issued orders to his armed forces to kill our children. We have not issued orders to murder anybody. Those who carried out operations in Europe are unknown. Perhaps U.S. intelligence, or a Palestinian, or someone else carried out these operations. But, Reagan arrogantly and inhumanely announces to the world that he gave orders to murder the children of Al-Qadhdhafi and to murder the children of the Libyans. Therefore, he is now proven guilty of issuing orders to regular forces to murder children and attack homes. We have not issued orders to murder anybody. We are inciting revolution, and we are instigating revolution and the establishment of popular revolution everywhere in the world. Raids will never end this.

We will never abandon efforts to unite the Arab nation; the raids will not make us abandon this call, which concerns only us and does not concern the Americans or anybody else in the world.

We will not abandon the struggle for the liberation of Palestine. The raids will never make us abandon this struggle whatever they might be.

We will stop not inciting popular revolution whatever raids they carry out; we will not stop. We are responsible for the revolution, and they cannot make us abandon it. We are not responsible for the murders. Any operation that took place in the past or will take place is an individual operation, and the one who carries it out is the only one responsible. But, when revolution happens, we are responsible. We incited the revolution in Sudan, and we did not evade this responsibility in the eyes of America and the rest of the world. The appendage [Numayri] fell off and the revolution took place in Sudan.

We are continuing to urge revolution and unity, and the liberation of Palestine; we stand firmly with people who are fighting for freedom. This is our cause.

Whether the raids increase or not, we will not retreat. We will not retreat in the face of raids. In the eyes of the world, Thatcher and Reagan are the ones who murdered the children. If there are human, living forces, they should bring down Thatcher's government and she should be put on trial as a murderer of children. Likewise, Reagan's administration should be brought down and he should be put on trial as a murderer of children, because they are the ones who murdered the children in front of the whole world.

We have struck at the south of Italy, on the island of Lampedusa. We destroyed the telecommunications stations of the U.S. 6th Fleet. We struck at Italian territory, in southern Italy. I was determined to escalate military operations in southern Europe, and I wanted to declare war [as heard] in the Mediterranean and to stop aviation and shipping. However, I have received a flood of appeals from the heads of foreign states and friendly states asking me not to carry out this escalation. All the European countries, particularly Malta, which played an active role, and all the friendly European countries, particularly those bordering the south Mediterranean [as heard], have asked and appealed to me not to escalate the situation, because this would destroy their interests and our interests — and this is what America wants. What Reagan wants is to destroy the interests of the Arabs and the Europeans. They said: That man is crazy and he will go.

In fact, because of this, I decided not to escalate military operations in southern Europe, though we are able to do that at any moment. In so doing, I have spared the Mediterranean region a state of war and a ban on civilian and military ships and planes passing through it. They asked me and said that they carry goods, passengers, and people. I received many letters from heads of friendly and nonaligned states. They appealed to me not to escalate the situation. In appreciation of this, and in appreciation of the stands of Italy, France, Spain, and Greece, these friendly countries, together with Malta, I decided not to include the Mediterranean region in the exclusion zone and not to escalate military operations in southern Europe. But from now on Italy and Spain will have to stop allowing the U.S. 6th Fleet to stay in their ports and to launch raids from these ports. Otherwise, we will be forced to escalate the operations in self-defense. Although we hit an Italian island in southern Italy, Italy is our friend and its stand has been good. In fact, they always tell us that this is a madman. God, do not punish us for what the foolish among us do.

The foreigners in Libya are free. Those who want to leave for their countries can leave. Those who want to stay can stay in peace. We need them and they need us. They should not listen to the propaganda of the insignificant and the criminal who use them.

They said that Reagan has increased the guard around his children. But we say that it is not in our nature to kill children. He should remove the guard from around his children and let them walk in the streets freely, because we are not murderers of children. We are not cowards who murder children and the helpless. He is a helpless old man. Whether his children are young or old, they are innocent and have nothing to do with the matter.

Since he has killed our children, he thinks that we are going to deal with him in a similar way, and sink to his level. As for the filthy words he used, I can find a trivial actor like him to respond, because I am Mu'ammar Buminyar al-Qadhdhafi, the Arab, and my ethics, my civilization, and the values of my nation do not permit me to sink to the level of a trivial actor like Reagan, who came yesterday and will be going tomorrow.

I believe that, if dynamic forces exist, he and Thatcher will fall, because they killed children.

I want the radio to call for Arab unity; yes, a call for Arab unity, because, in reality, this is a power struggle between two nations — the American nation, which is strong, and the Arab nation, which is dismembered. We might become like America and possess aircraft carriers and all this force, but with unity. Therefore, this is, in reality, a historic occasion offered to us by this blatant aggression so that we may know where strength lies. Strength lies in unity.

Therefore, the Libyan radio must call on the Arab nation for immediate unity. Every state must be ready for unity and ready to endorse unity. I expect that the Sudanese people will establish unity. Today, very large demonstrations were staged in Sudan calling for breaking off with America, until the prime minister addressed the demonstrators and calmed them down. He told them: We are with our brothers in Libya [words indistinct] the American Embassy.

Of course, I do not call for the killing of innocent children, the embassies, and the people present. [sentence as heard] I am calling for revolution, and he who stands in the way of the revolution must be annihilated. Reagan should remove the guard around his children and family for we are not murderers of children like he is. We are responsible for the revolution and we incite revolution, and no one can deflect us from this course.

The Arabs must break off economic and political relations with America. This means that the Arab masses must exert pressure for a boycott of America, its goods, and everything, because it is a state that has exceeded its limits by killing our children.

Brother Haydar al-'Attas telephoned me to report on demonstrations by Arab masses in Aden today. He told me that the demonstrators were singing a song, which I have forgotten. Libya is a brilliant thing. The masses wrote the song and then sang it during the demonstrations. I also heard today about the demonstrations and clashes which have taken place in Tunisia. The demonstrators were calling for a boycott of America. This exemplifies one Arab people from the ocean to the gulf. They are all against America and with us. We are now undeniably leading the Arab masses. The scope and results of the raid were a ghastly thing. At the same time, however, this raid was an honor. Imagine, a Libyan citizen — and I am one of you — a simple person, being the target of such a huge American raid designed to kill a person called so and so among the Libyans and Arabs. By God, this is a glory for you.

Despite all the prevailing circumstances, Arab presidents and kings are in daily contact with me. Not a single day passes without them contacting me several times. Without asking, they have called for the convening of an extraordinary Arab summit, which could be held in a day or two, to stand with you, with the Libyan people, against this flagrant aggression. The African presidents have said that volunteers are at my disposal. Revolutionary African presidents have formed political groupings.

They have said that you wage the military battle and we will wage the political battle on your behalf. The Arab presidents — President Chadli Bendjedid, President Hafiz al-Asad, President Haydar al-'Attas — have been in touch with each other without me having requested this from them. They have affirmed that they will assume responsibility for the political aspect. I think that Arab states with political [as heard] capabilities will participate with us in the battle we are waging, and this is something great.

However, the Arab masses will have to exert pressure for the establishment of unity. Actually, without unity our fate is in real danger. Arab unity must be established immediately. After the results of the elections in Sudan become known, and after the new regime is formed, unity between Sudan and Libya should be established immediately. This is desired by the Sudanese people. Unity should be established between Libya and Algeria. This is desired and has been decided by the Algerian people in the Algerian National Charter. Unity actually exists between Syria and Libya; it only needs a political declaration.

Our brothers in Morocco [are joined with Libya by] the Oujdah Treaty, which is the Arab-African Union. Moroccan people everywhere are with you, of course. Morocco does not possess aircraft carriers, but it does possess men who are ready. Moroccan blood is not more precious than Libyan blood. This is indeed a great thing. Contacts are continuing daily. They are getting in touch with each other, all for our sake. They contact us every day. The moment I hang up the telephone, I receive another call. It has become a pan-Arab operations room.

Switch on all the lights. The fervor on the radio must be used to call for unity, the need to establish unity, and the need to boycott the enemies.

We declare to America and to the entire world our responsibility for the revolution, for fighting imperialism and colonialism, for the cause of freedom and the unification of our nation, and for the liberation of Palestine from the river to the sea and from the north to the south. Raids cannot end these historic choices.

Even if America drops atom bombs on us, we are ready to die on our land. There is no power on earth that can stand against the power of God. God is gerater than America and greater than NATO. This is a momentous thing. A small state like Libya finds itself suddenly opposing NATO, Great Britain, the United States of America, the fleets, and warships. The American military ask him [Reagan]: Give us more aircraft carriers if you want us to attack Libya. The Americans are tired. They have air umbrellas over the aircraft carriers. They look as if they are engaged in a third world war against the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. They announce that the warplanes have taken off from the state of Ohio and from Britain, and that France has forced them to fly 4,000 km. We must appreciate the stand taken by France. France banned overflights and compelled planes to travel 4,000 km and be refueled several times.

Yes, we are asking that lights be switched on and that people dance in the streets, sing, and go about their business. If they attack us while we are in our homes, then we are ready to fight and are ready to die. How often it has been shown that a small group has overcome a large group with God's help. God supports those who are patient. Go forward, and the struggle will continue.

BBC Correspondent on Effect of Speech

MB170838 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] First, we deal with the situation in Libya where Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has made his first public appearance since American air attacks 2 days ago. His appearance on television has ended speculation about his own personal safety following the bomb attack on his home which killed his adopted daughter and injured two of his sons. Yesterday, there was also speculation that a coup attempt against Col al-Qadhdhafi was under way with reports on gun fire and unexplained disturbances in Tripoli, but the Libyans have firmly denied this. To find out whether the Libyan leader's television address has defused any of the tension inside libya, Mann Price spoke a short time ago to one of the BBC's correspondents in Tripoli, David Willie.

[Begin recording][Willie] Well, it had the curious and absolutely immediate effect of causing some demonstrations in the street outside our hotel of young men who were dancing and carrying lights and calling for the lights to be put on, because in his speech the colonel said: We are not one of those countries which turn off their lights, we light our streets and we sing and go about our business, and this is what they were trying to show was the correct attitude now, they realized that there was to be no further retaliations by the colonel in a military sense and, therefore, the risks of a general conflict, perhaps, has diminished.

[Price] So, there wasn't any indication in the colonel's speech that the conflict might actually escalate, that there might more Libyan retaliation;

[Willie] Well, he did say that there had been a sort of peace initiative. He didn't reveal the identity of the country or countries which took part in this, but he did say that he had been considering setting up a zone of exclusion in the Mediterranean Sea but that for the moment, providing that the Americans were not allowed to carry out warlike activities from Italy and Spain, he will not do this. In other words, he suggests that behind the rhetoric, there is a note of caution.

[Price] Now, yesterday there were reports of gun fire in and around Tripoli, have there been any more incidents like that during the night?

[Willie] There was a very heavy artillery barrage just after nightfall. It seemed to be concentrated north of the harbor. I heard quite heavy artillery, anti-aircraft guns blazing away. I can only presume that there was another air alert, that the radar picked up some American aircraft. We have received no official report as to actually what happened.

[Price] Meanwhile, the Americans are saying that while Col al-Qadhdhafi's television appearance proves that he has survived the bombing, it doesn't prove that he is still fully in charge of the country. What is your view of this, is it possible that the American raids could, somehow, have weakened his authority Libya?

[Willie] My view has always been that by attacking Col al-Qadhdhafi and by stepping up the level of opposition, President Reagan is simply galvanizing support behind the colonel. We have known in recent months that there has been signs of dissidence, there is certainly a lot of dissatisfaction among ordinary Libyans about the lack of supplies in the shops, about their general decline in their standards of living because of the drop in the oil prices, and also, many people would allege, because of mismanagement of the country's resources, but it is very difficult to say whether, in fact, the colonel's position has been strengthened or weakened. [end recording]

BBC Updates Situation

BK171523 London BBC World Service in English 1507 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From 'Radio Newsreel' program]

[Text] The Libyan capital Tripoli has been calm since Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's speech last night indicating that there will be no further escalation of the conflict with the United States at the moment. However, the quiet was borken briefly this afternoon when the Libyans said the bomb disposal men dealt with an unexploded American missile. (Phil Jones) has sent us this report from Tripoli:

[Begin recording] The calm which fell over Tripoli immediately after Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's appearance on television has lasted all day. As he asked normal daily life has slowly returned to what passes for normal, but there is still underlying tension. It surfaced this afternoon when a deep explosion was heard all over town. The Libyans explained that it was caused by a team of their bomb disposal men detonating an unexploded American missile at the airport. They said that the Americans had been indiscriminate in the attack, failing to distinguish between the military and civilian parts of the installations. But despite this, the authorities here say that the international flights are beginning to arrive from Rome and Zurich with their Libyan airliners flying out to Rome, Paris and London. Foreign diplomats have been receiving worried calls from thousands of expatriates working in Libya. They are now considering how to get those people out if they finally decide that they have had enough. The worries must be further aggravated by the news that a British man, so far unnamed, has been arrested in the eastern city of Banghazi. There are no further details available about that incident. [end recording].

TV Shows Al-Qadhdhafi Receiving Moroccan Envoys

LD162048 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2012 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Brother leader of the revolution received Brother Ahmed Osman, speaker of the Moroccan Parliament, and Brother Abdelhakim Laraki, envoys from King of Morocco Hassan II. The two envoys conveyed to the brother leader of the revolution a message from King Hassan II. [Al-Qadhdhafi seen shaking hands with the delegation]

They expressed Morocco's condemnation of the U.S. terrorist aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

Brothers Ahmed Osman and Abdelhakim Laraki undertook an inspection visit to the destruction caused by the U.S. terrorist raid.

WAKH Cites Official on U.S. Aggression To Escalate

GF170912 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0850 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Apr (WAKH) — Dr Muhammad Sharaf al-Din, secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture in Libya, has stated that he expects the U.S. aggression against his country to continue and escalate on a large scale "in the event the present Arab silence continues". He said that the USSR will intervene if the aggression expands.

In statements to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* published today, the Libyan official did not rule out the possibility of a U.S. landing on the Libyan coast.

He referred to the U.S. air raids which continued on Tuesday against Tripoli and Banghazi and said: "The U.S. forces bombed areas in Tripoli and in Ibn 'Ahsur area in particular, and bombed children's schools. Scores of children were killed and hundreds wounded and whole families were martyred. At the same time, U.S. F-111 bombers were dumping their laser-guided bombs on residential areas in Banghazi. Libyan air defense systems confronted them and have so far downed 24 planes."

On his country's assessment of the stands of the Arab counties, the Libyan official expressed his country's appreciation for the stands of Syria, Algeria, and the YAR which called for an Arab summit conference.

Italy's Craxi Cited on No Warning of Aggression

LD170140 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2012 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi accused the U.S. Government of failure to respect the principles which govern its alliance with Western Europe by launching an aggression against the Jamahiriyah. After ending his address to the Italian Parliament, Craxi stressed that his government did not receive any advanced notice concerning the U.S. aggression against the Jamhiriyah. Craxi said that he is primarily concerned about what is happening in the region.

Anti-U.S. Marches in Reported in Ajdabiya

LD170942 Tripoli JANA in English 0823 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Ajdabiya, Shaban 7, April 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Masses of basic people's congresses, Arab people's congresses and international people's congresses, early this morning Thursday went out in massive marches through the streets and squares of Ajdabiya.

The popular masses of the congresses chanted revolutionary slogans affirming their firm determination and constant readiness to confront, at any moment, American aggression. The popular masses reaffirmed that American barbaric attacks will not dissuade us from working for Arab unity, instigating for revolution and heralding the pioneering thinking of the Great Al Fateh Revolution devised by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

UAE Paper on USSR Intervention, Support

GF170946 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I*, in today's issue, reveals that a number of Libyan pilots have been put on alert to carry out suicide operations against the U.S. 6th Fleet stationed near the Libyan shores in the Mediterranean in the event the United States continues its aggression against Libya. An informed source told the newspaper's correspondent in Tripoli that this military decision will be executed as a practical response to the U.S. threats to continue the war against Libya.

The *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* correspondent in Tripoli has affirmed that the news broadcast by the BBC yesterday that there was a rebellion in the Libyan Command headquarters is untrue. The newspaper's correspondent, who was the only Arab journalist among 85 foreign journalists who yesterday visited the Libyan command headquarters in Bab Al 'Aziziyah, said that these reports are totally untrue.

journalists who experts are studying the military results of the U.S aggression against Libya. The newspaper quotes an informed source in Tripoli as saying that the Warsaw Pact experts have reached the conclusion that the technology used in the aggression had been originally prepared to confront the Warsaw Pact, including the use of F-111 planes for the first time.

The source added that the operation, in which Britain participated, was the first practical test of sophisticated U.S. weapons, among which are laser-guided bombs.

The USSR has promised to intervene within the Warsaw Pact framework if the U.S. escalates its aggression against Libya. A diplomatic source told the *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* correspondent in Tripoli that the messages which were exchanged in the past 2 days between Soviet leader Gorbachev and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi concentrated on the extent of Soviet support for Libya in its confrontation of the U.S. aggression in which NATO parties hve participated. The same source told *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* that Libya has received guarantees that the USSR will adopt practical measures in the event the U.S. aggression is renewed.

KUNA: Official in Rome Denies 'Barracks' Fighting

LD161725 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1650 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Rome, 16 Apr (KUNA) — A senior Libyan official, who asked not to be named, told KUNA here that the current rumors pertaining to the existence of fighting in the streets of Tripoli around Al-'Aziziyah Barracks are a mere "pure war of nerves through which Washington wants to shake the internal stability."

He added that "the story of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi having left for North Yemen or Kuwait as reported is a matter of ridicule.

He stated that the Libyan television will show shots of the U.S. aircraft which were downed.

He disclosed that Libya has an American prisoner who is in one of the hospitals.

With regard to what happened in Tripoli, he said "What is happening is that U.S. aircraft have been trying since yesterday to violate Libyan airspace in Surt, and that the Libyan forces are strongly opposing them. Shortly, the Jamahiriyah will give evidence concerning the existence of new attacks by U.S. aircraft as a continuation of Monday's aggression.

Envoy in Rome Reiterates Retaliation Plans

LD161811 Rome International Service in Italian 1730 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The Libyan ambassador in Rome this morning reiterated that Libya would hit back at any location used to hit it, just like what happened yesterday in Lampedusa where, in his view, the radar station on the island, which is not American as he claims but Italian, reportedly played a role in the U.S. attack against his country.

BBC Interviews Opposition Leader on Tripoli 'Mutiny'

MB161835 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The question being asked now is whether the exiled opposition movements were at all involved in today's events in Tripoli. In Cairo, Al-Hamid Al-Bakkush, leader of the Libyan Liberation Organization which is dedicated to the overthrow of Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi issued a statement. He approved of the American raid but regretted the loss of civilian lives. On the line, Julian Marshall asked Mr al-Bakkush what he thought lay behind today's disturbances in Tripoli.

[Begin recording] [Al-Bakkush] My information from inside Libya now tells me that there is a mutiny going on. There is a lot of shooting between popular committees, that Al-Qadhdhafi is not completely in control of the situation in Tripoli though he is still in control of the situation in the country, and I wouldn't expect him to be overthrown so quickly but this raid will leave traces which will lead the army to get rid of him.

[Marshall] This mutiny in the army to which you refer, is it widespread?

[Al-Bakkush] No, it is limited and it is a spontaneous one caused by the loss of lives of relatives and friends of some officers and army soldiers.

[Marshall) And at what level has this mutiny been taking place?

[Al-Bakkush] On all levels. It is not organized. As I told you, it is spontaneous. So, it is on all levels-from soldiers to officers of all ranks [words indistinct] but it indicates that this is the beginning of the end of this bloody system.

[Marshall) (?Isn't it) wishful thinking, perhaps, on your part, Mr Al-Bakkush?

[Al-Bakkush] No, it is not because I am telling you that I wouldn't expect the system to be overthrow immediately or in a month, but the seeds have been there all the time and the raid made the people feel that he is leading them to trouble and disaster out of which they will gain nothing. So, that will cause a lot of trouble in the near future. It is not wishful thinking, it is just a cool analysis.

[Marshall] And does your own organization intend to exploit the situation?

[Al-Bakkush] Oh yes, of course, but we don't pretend that we are capable of overthrowing the system. [end recording]

Second Part of Al-Qadhdhafi Italian TV Interview

MN171155 Rome ANSA in Italian 1311 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Second part of report on interview with Libyan leader Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdafi by Italian television journalist Enzo Biagi in Tripoli on 14 April]

[Text] "Colonel, are you afraid that the Americans will attack from one moment to the next?"

"Logically and politically, I absolutely do not think that there is any reason for this...and obviously there is no problem between Libya and the United States."

"They get along perfectly?"

"No. It is not that the two countries agree on international politics; what I am saying is that there is no problem between Libya and the United States."

The interview between Enzo Biagi and Col Al-Qadhdafi, which will air this evening on "Spot" [Italian state television current affairs program], opened with this exchange. The issues proposed by Biagi to the Libyan colonel included the following, among others: the possibility of a Libyan attack on the cities of southern Europe ("We have to strike the same objectives from which the bases stem, from which the attacks take off," answered Al-Qadhdafi); the possibility of international controls on Libyan territory to certify that there are no terrorist bases (Al-Qadhdafi's conditions for such controls are that "America declare before the world that it is a terrorist nation"); and Libyan responsibility for the recent terrorist attacks. Other issues raised in the interview were: possible Soviet military support for Libya; a possible Reagan-Al-Qadhdafi meeting; the existence of Israel; the relationship between Libya and Fiat; the arrest of the bishop of Tripoli. Biagi also asked Al-Qadhdafi some questions about his way of life and his cultural preferences.

Biagi's interview with Al-Qadhdafi continues in this fashion:

Biagi: "But if America attacks, do you confirm that you will retaliate by targeting the cities of southern Europe?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "Since the attack against Libya will come from southern Europe, it will be an attack against Libyan cities, Libyan roads, and Libyan streets...against Libyan roads and our children. Thus, following the principle of reciprocal treatment, we have to strike against the same objectives from which the bases stem, from which the attacks depart. Perhaps we will be forced (to do this) but, if there is a possibility of avoiding such an event, we will certainly not hesitate to pursue this. We like the Italian people, the Spanish people, the Greek people; they are friends."

Biagi: "Colonel, are you willing to submit your territory to international controls, so that one can certify that there are no training camps?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "We are certain in any case that training camps do not exist in our country, but if we could, for example, offer such a possibility to a foreign committee to undertake such controls...what results could we draw from this? We have a condition, after the committee ascertains such conditions, and that is that America declare before the world that it is a terrorist nation, has carried out official terrorism against a country, against a state; the entire American policy is mistaken and aggressive. The Arabs are right, Europe is right, and Libya is innocent.

If America were to accept this after the certification, we will accept ... after which we would see in America the formation of another committee to ascertain from which side, from which source such allegations, such accusations stemmed. (We would also) see investigations in the American secret services, in the American Congress, and in the Israeli Muassasat, and in the Zionist organizations in the United States."

Biagi: "The Americans hold you responsible for recent terrorist attacks such as the Athens [as transmitted] aircraft and the Berlin discoteque."

Al-Qadhdafi: "We challenge them to offer us proof. In fact, we have other evidence."

Biagi: "In case of an attack against the cities of southern Europe, what fate would you reserve for Italy?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "The Sixth Fleet departs from southern Italy, from the southern part of Italy. Prevent the Sixth Fleet from carrying out aggression; evacuate American bases."

Biagi: "Do you count on Soviet support?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "We count on the support of the whole world, because America is on the wrong side, and the whole world is against it."

Biagi: "Many people hope to see a meeting between you and Reagan. What would you say to him?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "I believe that such decisions (sic) are being circulated by Reagan. I don't believe it is possible to conduct a dialogue with a mentality such as Reagan's. I believe that his powers of reasoning are not sane, because the demonstration of his arrogance in the Mediterranean and in the world show that he does not possess the power of reasoning. With his attitude it seems that he is striking at the Warsaw Pact and not Libya. I say seriously that if he were presented to a psychiatrist, it would certainly be ascertained that he is lacking something."

Biagi: "In the days after the first attack, you launched an appeal to your people to strike Americans anywhere. Who are those who would go into action?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "I said that, if we were to be attacked...."

Biagi: "Who are those who would go into action?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "With us (are) all the revolutionary forces in the world. We are leading an international revolution for freedom, peace, and progress, to eliminate imperialism, racism, and all reasons for war. We hope to see a world that is green, not black. Our revolution is a revolution of liberty and peace. And we will fight against enemies of liberty and peace."

Biagi: "Is there terrorism which you approve of and terrorism which you condemn?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "We are against terrorism. We condemn terrorism and we are against airplane hijacking and kidnapping of innocents. But we support the just cause of all the peoples of the world."

Biagi: "Could you give us evidence of the three American planes which you say you shot down [presumably during the Gulf of Sidra confrontation]?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "Yes. They are there. We have such evidence. Speaking of a meeting with Reagan, I refuse and absolutely reject a meeting with Reagan and I will not meet him and I will not negotiate with America because Reagan is crazy and I cannot negotiate with a crazy man."

Biagi: "Why do you maintain the necessity of eliminating Isreal?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "We are determined (to see) the freedom of the Palestinian people and their return to their own land."

Biagi: "But should Israel exist or not?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "We want the Palestinian people to return to Palestinian land. And we are not responsible for those who invaded this land because you moved us out, you sent us away from Spain after 800 years, because you evacuated us from Sicily after 300 years....

Biagi: "But if we want to make all these claims, then we have to go back through all of history again ... Spain or Naples or Sicily do not seem to me your natural place of residence."

Al-Qadhdafi: "Neither is Palestine the natural place for the Jews who come from Germany, Italy, and Spain."

Biagi: "But the Jews were there even before."

Al-Qadhdafi: "We accept the Jews who were there, but we refuse those who came from overseas. This is an invasion and the world should understand. Why, for instance, did you leave Libya? Because it was an invasion and you (Italians), for example, did not say that the Libyans did not have the right to become free. The Jews, likewise, must go back to the overseas countries from which they came; otherwise, violence will not end."

Biagi: "Even if in these countries they are killed?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "This means that Europe oppresses the Jews and we, in this case, line up on the side of the Jews."

Biagi: "People are going to be pleased to hear this said."

Al-Qadhdafi: "I am on the side of the Jews if they are oppressed, but I am against the invaders who have occupied Palestine."

Biagi: "Oil prices are going down, Libya's arms are increasing. Is this good business?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "This is propaganda. We must talk about the destruction of the world from a program of nuclear arms, of "star wars"; these are technical facts.... To talk about the arms of a small country, of a small state, of a small people is really ridiculous. We must principally emphasize the subject of nuclear arms, of "star wars", of nuclear missiles installed in Europe. It is really ridiculous for the world to talk about a small country with arms. Our true arms are not our ships or our heavy arms, but most of all our right to live free on this earth."

Biagi: "It has been said that Libya would get out of Fiat. Is this true?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "This is not true. In fact, we are encouraging increased investment in Europe. Indeed, if it is possible to increase our shares ... to have more shares in Fiat..."

Biagi: "Have you ever been the target of a terrorist attempt, colonel?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "Not directly, but in America much truth has been disclosed about these facts; that there have been attempts to poison me, to kill me with poison on the orders of the American administration; and there has even been an inquiry by the American Congress about these things. And the world has not said that such and such an act is a terrorist act, but they say that terrorism is our ... we have not said that it is a justification for striking America."

Biagi: "Today the arrest of the bishop of Tripoli and of other priests was announced. Do you know anything about this?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "I also heard it on the radio. And today I asked for information and they told me that there is a matter of espionage, that there is clear evidence. I personally asked that the bishop be released so that the evidence can be studied because an inquest is necessary and the inquest must take place in order for us to arrive at a verdict of innocence or guilt."

Biagi: "How do you spend your day, colonel; what is a typical day like for you?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "Normal, simple ... I practice a little sport."

Biagi: "What sport do you practice?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "I read, ride horseback, play a little soccer."

Biagi: "What do you read?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "History especially." Biagi: "Which authors do you prefer?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "Authors from all over the world."

Biagi: "Who is the historical character you like the most?" Al-Qadhdafi: "In America, George Washington, Lincoln; in Italy, Cavour, Garibaldi, Mazzini; in China, Sun Yat Sen."

Biagi: "Is there anything you would like to say outside the scope of my questions?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "In India ... Gandhi ... some notes and commentaries, because I am beginning to have a lot of suspicions that agencies are spying on Libya in the United States.... They would like to plot ... the blood of the Libyans and Americans.... It seems almost like a predominant spirit of a crusade."

Biagi: "Spirit of a crusade?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "Yes, the spirit of a crusade. And I believe that the American Sixth Fleet represents the tenth crusade. Because there are not true, real causes of a conflict ... with America which calls for war.... Therefore, there exist religious, ideological, and ethnic reasons ... and I see in this type of initiative a racial aspect. The world has to understand that we will not give up the Palestinian cause ... and if the cause of violence in the world is the Palestinian cause ... therefore the world should look for solutions to such questions."

"In fact," continues Al-Qadhdafi, "using the instrument of force ... can spread violence in the world. We will not give up the Palestinian cause even if we are attacked from Mars and other planets and not from America. Thus, this is a cause, a vital cause, Arab unity. A unity which we will not give up. In fact, this American challenge prompts the Arabs to strengthen their unity. The world has nothing to do with Arab unity. It is foreign to Arab unity; this is an original issue. America should leave the Mediterranean and must not interfere in the internal affairs of the Arab world. This represents clear aggression ... to leave the Gulf of Mauritania ... America does not have the right to interfere in this region. We will fight America if she enters into the Arab world ... and besides our religion, our moral philosophy, our behavior do not encourage us to indulge in terrorism. It prevents us from performing such actions."

Biagi: "Does the colonel remember when Italy handed back four terrorists?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "Italy gave back to Libya? When?"

Biagi: "Four Libyan terrorists found at Fiumicino and who were brought back by our services on a flight...."

Al-Qadhdhafi "Terrorists against whom?"

Biagi: "They were in Italy; They were found in Italy."

Al-Qadhdafi: "In any case, you have to cooperate to prevent ... terrorism ... and I encourage such actions, but I can absolutely not describe Palestinian actions as terrorist actions. The Palestinians today find themselves against the whole world and the world has sided with the Israelis. Therefore, they (the Palestinians) find themselves forced to combat and fight this world which is against them. They spread their violence everywhere and this is the whole world's responsibility and not only Libya's. A people which has lived for 40 years in tents, evicted from its own territory ... they believe they have the right to fight for their right to live. And then (there are) sporadic individual episodes ... nations are not responsible for these acts. A few months ago in Germany, some people attacked a military base and killed some Americans. Why didn't America attack Germany, for example, in this case?

"So many Americans have been killed," continued Al-Qadhdafi, "everywhere in the world. Libya is not responsible for this wave of hate against America which today is predominant. We are well disposed toward an international conference to discuss this issue, available ... and we are the nation which is today the victim of terrorism, and America could use the atomic bomb and destroy and annihilate Libya, but Libya will not give in, will not give up the Palestinian cause and we will never give up the fight for unity and if we are attacked, we will fight with fury and will fight everywhere in the world ... because (?he) is crazy and is heading for a catastrophe and because I know that Zionism is dragging America to a catastrophe ... and America has to take sides today with the Palestinian people and give up Israel. I say once again and reconfirm our love for the European people and especially the Italian people, but we do not want to be ... to find ourselves forced to take positions against them when American bases are used, American bases in Italy are used against us.

Biagi: "Thank you."

FRG TV: Abu Nidal Resigns; People Under Al-Qadhdhafi

DW171003 [Editorial Report] Mainz ZDF Television Network in German at 1815 GMT on 16 April 1986 carries its regularly scheduled "ZDF Magazin" program, the major part of which is devoted to the U.S. action against Libya and Libyan terrorism in general. Moderator Gerhard Loewenthal cites "exclusive information received in the past few hours from reliable sources in Libya and Egypt" disclosing that "notorious terror leader Abu Nidal" has resigned from his post "because he reportedly has cancer" and "subordinated his people to Al-Qadhdhafi." Ever since, the "planning and organization of the terror attacks has been handled by a cousin of Al-Qadhdhafi, Colonel (Sahib Qadhdhafi-Adam)." The sources, Loewenthal points out, "claim to know that Al-Qadhdhafi's cousin, who is in charge of the commandos and thus the actual terror organizer, was seriously injured if not killed" during the U.S. air attack.

Loewenthal also shows what he calls "an exclusive map" on which "14 camps are marked in which 7,000 terrorists are trained, including Germans and Frenchmen. The instructors are Syrians, Palestinians, members of the East Berlin State Security Service, Soviets, and Cubans." The camps show on the map are: Sabatah, Al-Jadayim, Misrata, Surt, Al-'Aziziya, Sebha, Beda, 7 April Camp, Marina Camp, Al-Hilal, Al-Jaghoud, Al-Kufra, and Ghadams.

Greek Daily Interviews Ambassador in Athens

NC161759 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 16 Apr 86 p 22

[Interview with 'Abdallah Abu Mahara, Libyan ambassador in Athens, by *ELEVTHEROTIPIA* correspondent Katerina Koletsis on 15 April]

[Text] "We shall not hit the U.S. bases in Crete because Greece will not allow them to be used against us," Libyan Ambassador in Athens 'Abdallah Abu Mahara stated to *ELEVTHEROTIPIA* yesterday.

A few hours after the U.S. attack against Banghazi and Tripoli, those at the embassy were anxiously waiting to find out directly from Libyan radio what the situation was in their country after the bombings. The Libyan ambassador went to the Embassy at 0300 and remained in his office, leaving only briefly to attend a conference of Arab ambassadors in Athens, which was meeting precisely in order to study the situation after the U.S. attack.

"Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is alive. Only two of his children have been wounded. The rumors are false. You know the Americans thought he would be asleep and bombed his house. Al-Qadhdhafi, however, was fighting and so they were deceived," 'Abdallah Abu Mahara said, and added: "So far we do not know how many have died or have been wounded. We cannot estimate the extent or consequences of the bombing. In any case, many people have died and many have been wounded. Many foreigners have also been injured."

[Koletsis] How do you think the Americans will follow this up? Will they carry out more bombings, will they leave....

[Abu Mahara] Judging from our experience so far, it is my opinion that they will carry out further attacks. You see, they attacked in January, in March, and now.... We believe the situation is very dangerous, especially in the Mediterranean. The Americans want to push the peoples and countries in the area into a dispute. They will create a great problem. All they did today was light the fire. After this they will withdraw. Having stirred up trouble among the Mediterranean countries, they will just sit back and watch. They will turn the area into a Middle East, Lebanon, Palestine, Persian Gulf. Then they will start fires behind the lines in other ways. The Americans have nothing to lose in such operations. Only the victims are the losers.

[Koletsis] How have the Arab countries reacted?

[Abu Mahara] We have had no official reaction from Arab countries, but the Arab ambassadors who met in Athens have denounced this situation and have asked the peoples of the Mediterranean to stand by the Libyans.

[Koletsis] How will Libya respond to the U.S. attack?

[Abu Mahara] Our response will be tough, as befits every state that is attacked and must defend itself. We will return the blows. We shall strike at U.S. targets, especially those that are accessible to us.

[Koletsis] To what extent will the bases in Crete be affected?

[Abu Mahara] We are sure that the Greek people and the Greek Government will not allow these bases to be used against us. The fact that this morning's attack was launched from the bases in Britain proves that this assessment is correct.

[Koletsis] Are you satisfied with the Soviet Union's stance after the attack?

[Abu Mahara] I have not been informed of any Soviet reaction.

[Koletsis] What is the situation in Libya after the attack, especially in the areas that were bombed?

[Abu Mahara] Since this morning the situation is that of a country that has been attacked in its urban centers. Certainly there are victims, and the first thing to be done is to attend to the needs of the wounded.

Distance from Libya and his diplomatic capacity did not allow the Libyan ambassador to comment any further or discuss all the issues involved. He confirmed however that Libya had downed 20 U.S. planes. Washington denies this.

Reports from Libya say that there was no warning of an air attack. While people were sleeping there was a sudden noise. At first the people were woken by the sound of the planes, and later by the explosions. Panic ensued, fires broke out in large buildings, and there was great confusion.

These reports were not confirmed by the Libyan ambassador.

Kuwaiti Paper: Planes Moved to Sudan Before Raid

LD170837 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0737 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Apr KUNA — Libya has succeeded in evading the destruction of its aircraft on the ground by smuggling them out to Sudanese airports before the U.S. air raids on Tripoli and Banghazi airports at dawn on Tuesday, it was disclosed here today.

Reporting this, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* said that about 400 planes were sent by Libya to Sudan a few days before the U.S. aggression on Libya. The paper added that "according to undetailed preliminary information" attributed to informed diplomatic sources, an agreement was reached between Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Sudanese Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah, who has visited Tripoli several times lately.

Thus, Libya has managed to escape a devastating blow like the one that befell the Egyptian planes during the 1967 Israeli aggression. A number of civilian planes, however, were damaged by the raids at Banghazi airport.

The paper pointed out that losses of Libyan planes were small and that Libya defended itself with missiles, without the use of fighter planes.

AFP: Italian, British, Portuguese Moved to Camps

AU170721 Paris AFP in English 0716 GMT 17 apr 86

[Text] Milan, Italy, April 17 (AFP) — Fifty two Italian, British and Portuguese employees of an Italian engineering firm in Tobruk, Libya, have been in a military camp since Tuesday, where authorities transferred them "for their safety."

Impresit chairman Antonio Mosconi said the employees, of whom only four were Italian, were free to come and go from the camp, but within certain timetables.

He said the Italian Embassy was aware of the situation and in touch with the workers at the camp.

Impresit is laying a new stage system for Tobruk, on the coast some 450 kms(300 miles) east of Banghazi, which was bombed in the U.S. raids in the early hours of Tuesday.

U.S.', Allies' Media Said Circulating 'Lies'

LD162255 Tripoli JANA in English 2140 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 6 Apr 16, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — It seems that the Americans and their Western allies intend to step up their military and media aggression on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. They started to circulate mean propaganda and baseless fabrications. In actual fact they started to make way for this aggression of theirs by attempting to cast doubts on the credibility of the reports neutral journalists send.

The Americans denied much of the irrefutable facts giving instead endless nonsense. These lies and fabrications found response from some Western broadcasting stations first of which are the biased English ones which started a concentrated media attack. We warn from the consequences of any new escalation in the serious U.S.-NATO attacks on peaceful civilians and non-military targets.

It is known that the last raid launched against Jamahiriyah was at 2 pm. Jamahiriyah time, today.

'Masses' Warned of Colonialist Radio Broadcasts

LD162113 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2043 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Our Arab masses. Beware of [words indistinct] and the biased rumors and [words indistinct] which are aimed at destroying the internal front. Listening to them and implementing them, they are more dangerous than shells and bombs. Beware of the news of the colonialist radios, at the forefront of which are Radio Voice of America and the British radio and all the NATO and reactionary radios without exception.

Perhaps what is broadcast by the British radio is the best proof of this dirty war which relies on lies and which raises the same sinful [word indistinct] slogan as their Nazi predecessor, Hitler's minister of information: lie and lie until the people believe you.

AFP Reports UK National Arrested; Reasons Unknown

AU170856 Paris AFP in English 0853 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] London, April 17 (AFP) — A British national was arrested in Banghazi on Wednesday, the foreign office announced here Thursday. It did not know the reason for the arrest.

The British consul in Tripoli, the only British diplomat remaining in Libya capital after London broke off diplomatic relations in 1984, has asked to see the arrested man, whose identity was not given.

There are about 5,000 British nationals in Libya.

The foreign office urged them to "remain calm" after the U.S. air attack on Tuesday night, and to to be inconspicuous.

(In Milan, Italy, earlier Thursday, the chairman of Italian engineering company Impresit said British nationals were among employees moved to a military camp by Libyan authorities Tuesday "for their safety".)

JANA Reports Tripoli Flights Resume at Airport

LD171130 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1117 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli 17 Apr (JANA) — Sources of the People's General Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport have stated that international and domestic flights have normally resumed at Tripoli international airport and in Tripoli's flight zone.

Reportage on Further Expressions of Support

Gorbachev Expresses Solidarity

LD170904 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Apr (JANA) — Mikhail Gorbachev today sent a message to the brother commander of the revolution in which he expressed the solidarity of the leadership and people of the USSR with the Libyan Arab people toward U.S. imperialist piracy.

The Soviet leader clarified his country's principled attitude toward the new U.S. barbarous military aggression on the Libyan Arab people. He said that on its part, the USSR has taken numerous steps to check the serious development of events. In addition to the political, moral, diplomatic, and military support we have offered to our Libyan friend and the other measures we have taken in this regard, we have addressed more than one warning to the U.S. Administration pointing out the dangerous consequences of its persistent hostile policy toward Libya, not only on the situation in the Mediterranean alone, but also on the entire international situation, pointing out that the development of events was bound to produce a negative effect on the Soviet-American relations.

He pointed out that Washington has manifested itself anew as the one principally guilty for the escalation of international tension, who is toying with the destinies of the millions of peoples for the sake of the realization of its imperialist ambitions. He also pointed out that the U.S. Administration which claims to be one of the fighters against international terrorism, has affirmed in practice once more that it adheres to a policy of official aggressive terrorism.

Gorbachev affirmed that the U.S. Administration has failed to achieve the objectives it set out to achieve by its armed offensive on Libya — indeed its action has increased the Libyan people's determination to continue to firmly defend the progressive gains of the 1 September Revolution and to pursue an independent course opposed to imperialism in the international field.

Gorbachev also said that Washington's hopes to suppress the freedom-loving Jamahiriyah and bring it to its knees have been frustrated and the United States itself has suffered a new political defeat.

In conclusion, Gorbachev affirmed the USSR's effective solidarity and the intension to implement its commitments in the future to bolster Libya's defensive capability.

Cuba's Fidel Castro Sends Cable

LD161637 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Cuban President Fidel Castro has sent a cable to the brother leader of the revolution containing Cuba's strong condemnation of the barbaric U.S. aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah and its total solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their courageous challenge to this barbaric aggression.

The cable says: The Government of Cuba strongly condemns the brutal aggression against the Libyan Arab people by the U.S. Administration, and we assure you of our solidarity against this aggression.

Further on Calls for Retaliatory Action

Kill 'Without Mercy'

LD161803 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1541 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Station appeal]

[Text] Arab workers, Arab students, masses of Arab peasants, valiant soldiers and officers of Arabdom, masses of Arab teachers, masses of engineers, doctors, and technicians, masses of Arab women! Move now in the direction of U.S. embassies, companies, and bases and the dens of American espionage in your countries! Move, burn, and destroy them because they pounce on you and participate in annihilating you. Shame, curse, and disgrace be upon the agents of the United States in the Arab homeland who welcome the U.S. fleets and decorate the chests of the invading sailors with medals and sashes, who allow them to pass through their airspace, who welcome the envoys and the dogs of the mad terrorist Reagan, who hold dubious meetings with them and offer them facilities, and even open to them the bedrooms of their wives!

Shame, curse, and disgrace be upon those cowardly agents of imperialism! The result of their treachery and intrigue has been the vicious barbaric American-British invasion against the people of the Jamahiriyah. Their masters have exposed the fact that they secretly blessed the aggression against the Arabs of Libya. These agents and their masters will pay the price for their treachery! We will destroy their thrones and tear up their bodies the way they destroyed our houses and tore up the bodies of our children, women, and old people.

At this time we rely on the masses and the revolutionary forces of these countries. They must now encircle the headquarters of the humiliated, betraying, languid governments, also the embassies, companies, and bases of the United States in these countries and kill every American, civilian or military, without mercy and ruthlessly and without any compassion and pursue them everywhere. He who kills an American enters heaven; he who slaughters an American creates a new glory for the Arab nation with blood.

The families of the martyrs of Hammam al-Shatt now have the chance to seek vengeance and take revenge and to punish the barbarian Americans who, with their bombs and aircraft, tore the bodies of our brothers in Lebanon, Tunisia, and the Jamahiriyah. Shame to any Arab who will not now go in the direction of American interests to destroy them and to burn them as a minimum display of his anger and his condemnation of the American-British aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah.

Egyptians Called Upon

LD161448 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1222 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text) Our Arab people in Egypt, our great Egyptian Army, from Tripoli, from Jamahiriyah, we address you and call you. Possibly by now before we speak before we utter a word, you understand the situation. It is more evident than words. Your brethren in Jamahiriyah, your brethren the Arabs of Libya are being exposed to heinous treacherous U.S. aggression. Your brethren the Arabs of Libya, in confronting the aggression, stand 'proud and hold fast, equated in their steadfastness and pride by the mountain peaks. This is a matter as obvious as the sun, resounding like thunder, admitted to by the foolhardy, treacherous U.S. enemy.

However, the question, O our great Arab people of Egypt and our valiant Egyptian Arab Army, is: What is your role, where is your rescue for your brethren, where is the revenge for the martyrs of Arab Libya and the civilian martyrs of Libya, who were killed by the U.S. aggression? Where is your reaction for the Arab blood shed at the hands of the United States on Libyan Arab territory? Your reaction should be quicker than lightning or speedier than the return of the echo. You know that the United States is the cause of tribulations and the reason for all the tragedies. It arms the Zionist enemy and supplies him with all weapons of destruction and devastation. It is the one which planted and nurtured the cunning and damned Camp David tree. It is the one which is tying down Egypt with all the shackles of disgrace, humiliation and starvation. It is the one which violated the land of Egypt and its sovereignty by its maneuvers and bases and its military facilities on Egyptian territory. Then it followed it with the supreme sin and crime by its criminal and violent aggression against the people of Jamahiriyah and the territory of Jamahiriyah, the Arab and Muslim territory.

Arabs of Egypt and the Arab arm of Egypt, do you recall the Arab stance in the 1956 aggression and the 1967 aggression? Do you recall 1956: the destruction of Tapline pipeline in Syria; the attack on the Jews in both Tunisia and Morocco by the masses; and Libya's people destroying the oil storage tanks of the British bases in Tubruq; and the Algerian revolution intensifying its blows against the colonialists? Do you recall 1967 and how the masses in Libya specifically, marched toward Wheelus Field base to attack and destroy it, had it not been for the security forces of the defunct regime encircling it at that time; and how the Libyan Arab masses slaughtered scores of Jews in Libya and wrecked and burned their stores and shops? [sentence as heard]

That was the stance of the Arab masses everywhere in 1956 and in 1967 in solidarity with the Arab people of Egypt when taking vengeance for them against the aggressors. Now your turn has come, O people and Army of Egypt. Now it is your turn for rescue, chivalry, and revenge. Now Egypt's turn has come, Egypt, which always used to be the father and mother of the Arab revolution and which always rose to protect and back its Arab people everywhere in the greater Arab homeland; in Syria in 1957; in Yemen, and across the Red Sea in 1962; in Algeria in 1963; and at every time and everywhere. Now your time has come, great people of Egypt and valiant Amy of Egypt; now is the time to rescue your brethren the Arabs of Libya; it is time to take revenge against the U.S. aggressors present on Egyptian territory. Aggressive and criminal America — sons of our Arab Egyptian people and our Egyptian Army — aggressive and criminal America has on your territory an embassy, consulates, offices, companies, bases and aircraft. Before you are all aspects of U.S. presence. Direct the blows of revenge and vengeance against them. Kill them wherever you find them. Their violation of Egyptian territory is a crime over which no free person can remain silent. It is unacceptable to a revolutionary, especially now that their hands are dripping with the blood of your brethren in Jamahiriyah, the blood of the women, children and the aged. Forward, forward to the blows of vengeance, O people and Army of Egypt. Come, come to your duty of chivalry and rescue — blood for blood, blow for blow, vengeance for vengeance against the enemies of God, the homeland and the faith, against the criminal aggressor cowboys.

People and Army of Egypt: History will not put it on record that you sat down when you should have come forward, or you held back when the bugle sounded, or you let down your brethren when they were attacked by the aggressors, aggressors who are now within your reach and at the mercy of your vengeful revolutionary blows. History, O people of Egypt and its great army, will put on record for you only honor, chivalry, coming forth to the resue and taking revenge against the one, common enemy. You are the people and the Army of Egypt; you are the people and the army of 'Abd al-Nasir; the people and the army of the holy Al-Azhar; the people and the army of 'Urabi, 'Abd al-Min'im Riyad; the people and the army of Arabdom and Islam. You are the rescuers of Khalid al-Istanbuli, Sa'd Idris Halwah, Sulayman Khatir and the heroes of Egypt's revolution. Today, people and great Army of Egypt, you will be capable of doing what is expected from you; you will be angry for the sake of your brethren, drinking the blood of your joint treacherous and ugly U.S. enemy.

MOROCCO

Papers Say U.S. Action Makes Al-Qadhdhafi 'Hero'

LD161712 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Rabat April 15 — (MAP) — The American air raid on Libya made the headlines of today's major newspapers in Morocco. "The Bloody Folly of the White House", "The American Mad Dog", "The Adventure", "Brain Damage", "America Has Committed a Madness", "The American Aggression is Part of the Plot Against the Arab Nation", these are some of the titles of editorials and comments.

L'OPINION daily in French of the Istiqlal Party (Nationalist — opposition), wonders what Reagan and his close aides were expecting by opting for these acts of retaliation. Scare Al-Qadhdhafi, terrorize the Palestinian people, reduce to silence Arab peoples, put an end to terrorism, or remind the Europeans that they must adopt only one attitude, that of treading softly behind them and act according to directives of the White House? "If such are the objectives of Washington, it is easy to affirm that they will never be attained", the daily writes adding that "by acting this way, the United States have made of Al-Qadhdhafi a hero for his people and for the majoirity of Arab peoples. "Al-Qadhdhafi, *L'OPINION* says, has proved that he is the man who dared to oppose the American giant, main ally of Israel".

For *AL 'ALAM*, mouthpiece of the Istiqlal Party, the American attack means that the U.S. policy has lost its maturity and is starting to behave in a mad manner by ignoring human dignity and the values and rights of the peoples and the states. "It has now become evident that the U.S. policy has suffered a setback in the Arab region", the daily says.

The newspaper daily in Arabic *RISALAT AL-UMMAH* (*THE NATION'S MESSAGE*) of the Constitutional Union Party (Centrist) says that this kind of events shows that the alliance with Moscow does not constitute a protection against American adventures, and the American political maneuvers towards several Arab capitals seek above everthing else to involve these capitals. "America's arrogance has now enabled us to think that the harvest of Washington will make the U.S. lose their credibility and respect", the daily says.

On its part, *AL-ITTIHAD AL-ISHTTIRAKI* daily in Arabic of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces (Socialist) describes the American military aggression as part of a plot against the whole Arab nation, against its national independence and its sovereignty and also against the hopes of its peoples for freedom, progress and the liberation of Palestine, the Golan Heights and southern Lebanon from the Zionist occupation. The daily publishes a communique of its Politburo calling on Arab regimes to take a unified and determined stance on the military, diplomatic and economic levels.

It also calls for a nationwide demonstration today in the headquarters of trade unions.

AL-BAYANE, daily in Arabic of the Party for Progress and Socialism (Communist) urges Arab countries to reconsider in a radical way their stances towards the United States. "Whatever the degree of relations and rapprochement between the Arab regimes and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, it is a must for the Arab nation to be solidary and to act in unity to face challenges and defend its rights", *AL-BAYANE* says adding that Morocco must quickly announce its readiness to implement the whole clauses and provisions of the "Oujda Treaty" (linking Morocco and Libya).

SUDAN

Further on Response to U.S. Action Toward Libya

Ministers Calls Act 'Brutal Force'

JN171125 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1042 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Apr (SUNA) — Defense Minister Major General ‘Uthman ‘Abdallah has said that the treacherous U.S. attack on the Libyan Jamahiriyah was inevitable, because a divided Arab nation cannot but be the target of such a despicable aggression. The minister expressed his regret that several western states were involved in the attack on the Jamahiriyah and that several Arab states also had prior knowledge of the attack. The minister did not say who these states are.

Commenting on the U.S. attack in a statement published by the newspaper *AL-AYYAM* today, the Sudanese defense minister said that the full details of the targets and losses of this allout air strike are now known. This act, he said, was a demonstration of arrogant, brutal force.

The defense minister said that the international community is called upon to denounce and condemn the aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. He said that Sudanese political forces should abide by basic principles that reject the idea of attacking peoples and states or jeopardizing their security on assumptions that are not based on facts.

The minister said that the Arab nation is called upon now more than at any time before to close ranks and confront the danger threatening its existence.

Regarding his position on the aggression, the defense minister said those who count on the relationship with the United States must realize now that they are reaping the wind.

TMC Head Phones Al-Qadhdhafi

JN161754 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Apr (SUNA) — General ‘Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, yesterday held a telephone contact with Libyan Colonel Mu‘ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. His excellency conveyed to the Libyan leader Sudan's condemnation — government and people — of the criminal U.S. aggression aimed against (?Al-Qadhdhafi) and the fraternal people. Siwar al-Dhahab affirmed to Al-Qadhdhafi Sudan's firm stand alongside the Libyan Arab people and their leadership in their defense of their territory, rights, and dignity.

In another development, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Al-Ummah Party, sent a cable to Col al-Qadhdhafi expressing his intention to visit the Jamahiriyah, had it not been for the closure of Syrian and Cypriot airspace and the cancellation of the flight to Tripoli, in order to be acquainted with the effects of the brutal U.S. raids and to express solidarity with the Libyan people in their confrontation of the criminal U.S. aggression.

In another development, the General Union of Petroleum Workers in Sudan today decided to stop supplying all U.S. planes and ships with fuel in Sudanese ports. This came after a meeting held by the Central Committee of the Union in the wake of the U.S. aggression against Libya. The General Union also decided to take part in the rally of condemnation called for by the General Union of Sudanese Workers Saturday morning.

Officials Address Demonstrations

JN161802 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 16 (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf‘allah announced that all Sudan's potentials are at disposal of Libya against the U.S. flagrant aggression.

Addressing the huge rally protesting against the U.S. aggression against Libya Daf‘allah said Sudan is bitterly condemning such terrorist acts and will stand to the end with the Libyan people in their fair fighting against the intruders.

The rally was also addressed by member of the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country, Idris al-Banna calling for the setup of a popular committee to financially support Libya.

He also called for the expulsion of all the staff in the U.S. Embassy and the liquidation of all U.S. interests in Sudan.

Al-Banna also read a cable sent by Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in which he condemned the U.S. aggression.

Representatives of all political parties also addressed the rally denouncing the U.S. attack against Libya and calling for a unified Arab stance against the U.S. imperialism.

Ambassador in Washington Summoned

JN161758 Khartoum SUNA in English 1746 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 16 (SUNA) — Sudan decided to summon its ambassador to Washington for consultations, acting Foreign Minister Amin Mir'i Madani announced here Wednesday.

The Cabinet in its normal session held here today under the chairmanship of Al-Jazuli Daf'allah renewed its condemnation for the U.S. aggression on Libya.

Moreover, Sudan has accepted a Libyan invitation for an urgent meeting for an Arab League summit to discuss the U.S. attacks on Libya.

Ba'th Party on Ending U.S. Relations

JN161809 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, Ap[illegible] 16 (SUNA) — The pro-Syria Ba'th Party called here today for rupturing all aspects of relations with the U.S. calling upon the Arab countries to firmly stand with Libya against the American aggression.

The Ba'th Party hailed in a communique published here today the steadiness of Libya against American terrorism. On the other hand, the party has cabled Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi denouncing the American aggressive attack against Libya.

Plane Arrives Carrying More Egyptian Arms

NC161155 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Apr (MENA) — A special plane arrived in Khartoum today carrying a fifth shipment of arms and ammunition from Egypt gives as a gift to the Sudan. This shipment completes Egypt's military aid to the Sudan.

Egyptian Ambassador Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah said that a shipment of 24 armored cars of the "Walid" type will soon arrive in Sudan. This shipment, he said, includes four armored cars more than was agreed upon. He added that Egypt provided Sudan with a similar shipment last December during the visit of Egyptian Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah. This shipment is part of the Egyptian military aid provided to Sudan in accordance with a $30 million protocol.

Musharrafah said that the military aid Egypt has given to Sudan recently has no connection with the joint defense agreement, which takes effect if one of the two sides is subjected to an external attack, but is a manifestation of the fraternal relations between the two countries. He added that this aid is not directed against the Sudanese people in the south either.

AFP: Workers' Strike Closes Khartoum Airport

NC161312 Paris AFP in English 1305 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 16 (AFP) — Civil aviation workers demanding higher pay and improved working conditions staged a surprise strike Wednesday, shutting down Khartoum Airport and forcing flights bound for the capital to turn back, officials said.

The strike, called without warning and effective from 10 a.m. Wednesday to 6 a.m. Thursday, caught travellers by surprise as they were about to board their aircraft.

Two Sudan Airways aircraft bound for Khartoum, one from Nairobi and the other from the southern city of Juba, were forced to land in the Kenyan capital after being told that national airspace and the capital's airport were closed, Nairobi airport officials said.

The employees, including air traffic controllers, were reported to be calling for salary increases and better working conditions.

SPLA Reports 7 Dead After Raid From 'Arab Country'

LD161830 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] A Radio SPLA correspondent attached to SPLA forces in southern Upper Nile administrative area under the overall command of Major (Kuol) Manygang have sent an urgent report which says that two foreign military aircraft bombarded (Pakwar) village of Kongor district at 7 a.m. last Monday, 14th April 1986. The correspondent said that the planes which raided (Pakwar) village belong to an Arab country which he, however, declined to name. According to the correspondent the random bombardment claimed the lives of seven persons, among them three children, in addition to some livestock.

Major Arok Thuon Arok, member of the SPLA High Command and SPLA deputy chief of staff for administration and logistics, strongly denounced the raid, saying that after the Khartoum minority clique regime's chain of defeats in the battlefield, it has now resorted to attacking innocent, unarmed civilians as part of a policy which aims at the extermination of certain tribes. This policy, Maj Arok pointed out, is based on the erroneous belief that the present war is a racial and religious conflict. The generals who stole the people's power in broad daylight, despite their obvious lack of a clear policy and program for action, found themselves completely helpless in the midst of serious responsibility of government, and now that the transitional period is drawing to a close, they have become even more desperate, Maj Arok added. In conclusion, Maj Arok said that he had absolute confidence in the ability of SPLA air defence units to deal with any attacking foreign aircraft and their crews.

TUNISIA

Spokesman Denies Airspace Used in U.S. Attack

LD161838 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] An official spokesman for the Tunisian Foreign Ministrry categorically denied what has been reported by the spokesman for the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for External Liaison in Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah which said that the United States carried out its attack against Libyan soil over Tunisian land and airspace and that the crossing of American aircraft took place via Tunisian airspace. The Tunisian spokesman added that Tunisia does not and will not allow the use of its territory and airspace against any country [word indistinct].

ETHIOPIA

EPLF Spokesman Discusses 'Massive' Soviet Buildup

MB152024 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 15 Apr 86

[from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF, claims that there has been a massive buildup of Soviet personnel to bolster Ethiopia's forces which are fighting the EPLF's guerrillas in the North. The EPLF claims that the buildup is a prelude to another Ethiopian offensive after a lull in the fighting since the last Ethiopian push ground to a halt. Robin White asked the EPLF's European spokesman, (Hamid Baharana), in Paris, how many Soviet personnel, according to him, had been sent in.

[Begin recording] [(Baharana)] There has recently arrived 3,000 to 5,000 additional Soviet technicians and pilots.

[White] and where are they exactly?

[(Baharana)] They are camped at (Kanyu) station which is a former American communications base and (Radio Marina). Both these are in the Eritrean capital — of course, in Asmara.

[White] How have you got this information?

[(Baharana)] Because we have been waging a war for 25 years and we know what is going on in our country, of course.

[White] You mean that there are people in the Eritrean capital who tell you this?

[(Baharana)] I can't go into greater details but I assure you that the information we have is concrete and reliable.

[White] Now, according to you, what difference, if any, will it make having all these Soviet advisers there if, indeed, they are there?

[(Baharana)] Of course, the new Soviet buildup which represents a very significant escalation is related to the Dergue's military preparation for yet another vast offensive, but we are very confident of our ability to confront these new military men as well just as we have done so in the past. [end recording]

Arab Ambassadors Council Condemns U.S. Attack

EA162052 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The Council of Ambassadors from Arab countries, resident in Addis Ababa, held a meeting today at which they strongly condemned the U.S. military attack on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The council met at the office of Arab League members of the OAU. It heard a report presented by the secretary of the SPLAJ People's Bureau in revolutionary Ethiopia and passed a 9-point resolution, after holding exhaustive discussions. The Council pointed out that the United States' adventurist attack on the SPLAJ not only violates international law and the UN Charter but is also evidence of a joint strategy by the United States and Zionist Israel aimed against the identity and unity of Arab society, in general, and intended to stifle the Palestinian struggle for national rights.

The Council pointed out that the United States' pretexts for its blind attack have not convinced the international community. It stated that the action contradicts international law, which is there to provide a solution. The Council also condemned the British Government, which collaborated by organizing, coordinating, and preparing the ground for the action. In addition, the Council instructed diplomatic couriers of Arab League member-states, resident in Addis Ababa, to send an urgent message to Libya, expressing solidarity with the Libyan people and conveying their condolences at the tragic event.

KENYA

Foreign Minister Deplores U.S. Attack on Libya

EA161547 Nairobi KNA in English 1319 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Nairobi, 16 April: Following the recent attacks on Libyan territory by the USA, the following statement was issued today by the minister for foreign affairs, Hon E. Mwangale, saying:

Kenya is deeply concerned about the current cycle of tension and violence in the Mediterranean region which have resulted in the loss of innocent lives and property. Kenya deplores and condemns the recent attack on Libyan territory by the USA, which poses a serious threat to international peace and security. Parties concerned in the conflict are called upon to exercise utmost restraint to avert escalation of violence. Kenya, therefore, urges the parties to exhaustively utilise the established international machinery for peaceful settlement of differences and disputes.

TANZANIA

National Press Decries U.S. Raid on Libya

EA161141 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0345 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The U.S. Reagan administration, shamelessly and in defiance of the peace-loving world community, yesterday at dawn used its troops to attack Libya by air. The editor of today's newspapers, *DAILY NEWS* and *UHURU* strongly condemn the U.S. attack on Libya. The U.S. attack on Libya, which has been under preparation for a long time, took place under the pretext of a U.S. allegation that Libya was involved in the bombing of a discotheque in West Berlin which killed two people. The majority of U.S. citizens living in West Berlin frequent the club.

The editors of both the newspapers wrote in their editorials that the U.S. attack took the lives of many Libyans and foreigners in the country living in the cities of Tripoli and Banghazi. In addition, buildings and other property were destroyed during the attack. This U.S. aggression should cause concern to the entire world because, as the editors of the *DAILY NEWS* and *UHURU* put it, the attack against Libya not only threatens peace in the region alone but the world as a whole.

The editor of the *UHURU* newspaper stresses that the U.S. Administration has now made it clear that it has decided to use its military power to threaten and force other countries to follow its policy. The current U.S. attack on Libya is due to Libya's firm stand against the U.S. policy of imperialism. The U.S. allegations that it took the action against Libya because Libya is being used as a base for terrorists to be trained and to be sent to launch constant terrorist attacks is groundless. According to the editors of the two newspapers, the allegations do not justify the act.

The editor of *UHURU* newspaper has shown evidence that the U.S. Administration deplores Libya's stand on many international issues which are supported by the United States, including imperialism and oppression. This is what leads the United States into provoking Libya every now and then. Hence, as the editor puts it, only recently the United States attacked Libya when its troops entered the Gulf of Sidra near Libya. It has already imposed economic and political sanctions against Libya.

The present U.S. Administration's policy of using terrorism and military power against other countries is a threat to peace and freedom in the world, both papers' editors caution. The continued silence by the world [as published], which permits the administration to promote aggression against other countries, poses the threat of yet another world war because the countries under attack, and those to be attacked, will be compelled to use all the means at their disposal to defend themselves from the attacks. Therefore, it is a must that the world should unite in taking action against U.S. aggression.

The editor of *UHURU* expressed his concern that a country like the United Kingdom, which experienced havoc as a result of aggression by Hitler's administration during the Second World War, should support the attack by President Reagan's administration against Libya, an act that does not differ much from inhuman acts perpetrated by Hitler. By allowing U.S. war planes to use the country as a springboard to launch the attack on Libya, the United Kingdom, like the United States stands condemned.

The *DAILY NEWS* reiterates that Reagan should learn how to listen [words indistinct] to the opinion of the world community, which condemns senseless and evil acts amounting to aggression against peoples and innocent countries. The editor of the *DAILY NEWS* calls on the United States to stop posing as a world police force.

While the editor joins all peace-loving countries in the world, including Tanzania, in condemning the U.S. attack on Libya, he also hopes that the United States and the countries friendly to it and supporting it in this act, will cease attacking because they know the effect of such actions: They will stand to be blamed for whatever happens as a result of the aggression. According to the convictions of editors of both newspapers, the United States and its friends should understand that military power will not succeed in suppressing the rights of other countries to condemn imperialism, oppression, and injustice in the world, commonly supported by the present U.S. Administration.

Those were the editorials of the *DAILY NEWS* and *UHURU* condemning the U.S. attack on Libya.

UGANDA

Prime Minister Kisekka Appeals for National Unity

EA131847 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Samson Kisekka has strongly called upon all Ugandans to unite as prerequisite for peace and tranquility to prevail in the country. Dr Kisekka, who was today addressing a public rally at Kasosoko in Mukono District, stressed the importance of unity as a source of strength and urged the people of Uganda to desist from tribal differences based on tribal or religious differences. The prime minister reaffirmed the NRM government's determination to fight corruption and exploitation as a measure to mold a decent society. Dr Kisekka warned businessmen who have consistently continued to overcharge the people [words indistinct] commodities on which the government has reduced taxes to stop the habit before the law takes its course.

He stressed the importance the government attaches to self-reliance, adding that the rehabilitation and development of the country lies on the shoulders of every Ugandan. Dr Kisekka lamented that Uganda had wasted the last 24 years of her independence due to poor leadership which has retarded her progress. The prime minister told the rally that the NRM government is in the process of drafting a Constitution through which the country will be governed.

Turning to parents, Dr Kisekka strongly advised them to report wrong elements in their locality even if such people were their sons or relatives because they are dangerous to society.

CAMEROON

OAU's Oumarou Comments on U.S. Attack, Urges Peace
AB171132 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Report on interview granted to Ide Oumarou, OAU secretary general, to reporter Jean Atangana Owouna on the occasion of the UN Economic Commission for Africa ministerial conference in Yaounde -- date not given.]

[Text] Concerning the American-Libyan conflict, the OAU secretary general, Ide Oumarou, was categorical in his statement: We should do everything possible to safeguard peace:

[Begin Oumarou recording] I would say that these new raids do not add much to the seriousness of the situation. [sentence as heard] As we said, if the situation itself is serious, the raids should not be taken as such. It is rather the development of the situation in the world which should be considered as alarming, I mean the new trends of international relations. After the raids against Tripoli and Benghazi, I think that the world should ensure that we do not return to a new sort of the law of the jungle. We have to behave as civilized nations and I think that in this affair, we have to do everything possible to safeguard peace. I think that it is time for the entire world to try to avert this situation as quickly as possible. [end recording]

Equatorial Guinea Minister Delivers Message
AB142316 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A special envoy of Equatorial Guinea was at Unity [presidential] Palace today. The Equatorial Guinean minister of telecommunications and transport was received this afternoon by the secretary general of the presidency, Mr Ferdinand Leopold Oyono. Mr Dimitrio Elo Ndongo [name of minister as heard] delivered a message from President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo to his counterpart, President Paul Biya. After the audience, the Equatorial Guinean minister of telecommunications and transport expressed satisfaction with the bilateral cooperation between our two countries. Here Dimitrio Elo Ndongo speaks to reporter Theodore Mbong Etoudi.

[Begin recording] [Ndongo in Spanish fading into French translation] The principal goal of my visit to Cameroon this time has been to bring a message from President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of Equatorial Guinea to President Paul Biya of the Republic of Cameroon.

[Etoudi] Mr Minister, can you tell us of the state of cooperation in the field of telecommunications and transport between Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea?

[Ndongo] I am very pleased to say that the agreements which exist in the field of telecommunications between Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea are duly respected.[end recording]

CONGO

President Sassou-Nguesso Receives Vieira Message
AB152355 Dakar PANA in French 1715 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 14 Apr (ACI/PANA) — A message from Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira relating to the strengthening of bilateral cooperation, was delivered to head of state Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso on Monday.

Mr Vieira's emissary, Alexandre Nunes Correira, who is Guinea-Bissau's minister of health, told the press that there were prospects for intensifying this cooperation, without however specifying the areas, adding simply that there is the political will.

Mr Nunes added that he found in the Congolese president the "complete and fraternal openness" that should help make the relations between the two countries more dynamic.

GABON

Africa No 1 Radio Views Libya's Image After Raid
AB161048 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Whatever the explanation given by both sides, Libya will come out both stronger and weaker from the present crisis. It will be stronger because Libya today occupies the spotlight of international current affairs and will mark the world history of tomorrow. Libya has been weakened because through its attitude which has been criticized throughout the world, Libya is from now on bound to give itself a new image and prove to the rest of the world that American accusations were unfounded.

ZAIRE

Belgian Secretary of State Kempinaire Departs
AB161117 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0745 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 Apr (AZAP) — Mr Andre Kempinaire, the Belgian secretary of state for development assistance who spent 10 days in Zaire where he came to see for himself the reality of Belgian agricultural projects in rural areas, left Kinshasa on Tuesday for Brussels.

He indicated that he was quite pleased with his visit because he was moved by the dedication and enthusiasm of the young Zairians in the interior of the country who participate in field work with so much commitment and abnegation. There is good understanding between the Belgian technical assistants and the Zairian Government, he said adding: My visit enabled me to further strengthen the bonds of friendship which exist between the two countries. Mr Kempinaire promised to return to Zaire as soon as possible in order to visit other regions. He was seen off at the airport by Citizen Bokingi, the secretary of state for foreign affairs.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara, Al-Qadhdhafi Hold Telephone Conversation

AB170711 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The escalation continues in the war situation created in Libya by the U.S. authorities and military forces. In the face of this situation, our country has adopted a firm position by supporting the brotherly Libyan people.

Last night, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi held a telephone conversation with Comrade Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR [National Council of the Revolution] and president of Burkina Faso. During their conversation, Col Al-Qadhdhafi denied reports that there was a general mutiny in Libya in which some people died. He, however, confirmed the death of a girl, a member of his family. He warmly greeted the Burkinabe people for their support for the brotherly people of the Jamahiriyah. This confirms the level-headedness of the Burkinabe revolutionaries. He said that he was very attentive to the peace suggestions and proposals which the leadership of the Burkinabe revolution has been making to him.

It will be recalled that immediately after the announcement of the news [of the fighting], President Sankara sent two messages — one to the leader of the Libyan revolution in which he asserted Burkina Faso's solidarity with Libya and the other to President Abdou Diouf, the current OAU chairman, in which Captain Sankara associated himself in advance with his auspicious initiatives aimed at bringing the situation under control. Burkina Faso was also one of the numerous countries which sent a request to the UN secretary general asking him to summon an urgent meeting of the Security Council in order to stop as soon as possible the escalation of the war.

SIDWAYA on U.S. 'Aggression'

B160814 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Might Is Not Always Right. This is the title of the editorial of today's *SIDWAYA* which gives wide coverage to the imperialist aggression perpetrated yesterday against the Libyan towns of Tripoli and Benghazi. You Do Not Quench a Fire by Pouring Oil on It; An Unacceptable Show of Force — these are some of the other titles which accompany the many articles which the national daily dedicates to the event.

Ouedraogo Returns From The Hague, Niamey; Comments

AB112155 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Nongma Ouedraogo, minister of territorial administration and security, has just returned from two missions which took him to The Hague in the Netherlands and to the Niger capital. Comrade Ouedraogo gives us the accounts of these two missions and answers some questions put to him by the press:

[Begin recording] [Ouedraogo] At The Hague, I presented a counterstatement concerning the border dispute between Burkina Faso and Mali. As you recall, 6 months ago, I returned from The Hague where I presented the written statement of the case and I told you at that time that we had 6 months to prepare the counterstatement. It is in this light that on 2 April, in agreement with the Malian side, we submitted our counterstatements. There was nothing special about this. The ceremony was exactly like that which was held at the time we presented the statement. That is to say that each side submitted its document. The Malians presented their counterstatement and we also presented ours. After that we exchanged counterstatements. That is to say that we were given a copy of the Malian document and a copy of the Burkinabe document was given to the Malian side. The only thing special that can be mentioned is probably the fixing of the date for the hearing of the oral statements which has been scheduled for 16 June. From 16 June onwards, we will have to give oral statements before the court.

In Niamey, I met with the Niger minister of interior concerning all the problems — the minor everyday problems — about which the district and provincial administrative officials of the two countries have been meeting at the border between Niger and Burkina Faso. There were these minor problems to solve. But we went beyond these minor problems and in agreement with the other side, we decided to lay boundary posts along our common border. There is no problem concerning this since there is a clause, a colonial decree issued in 1927, which defined the border from the 3-nation border point in the north — the Mali-Niger-Burkina Faso 3-nation border point — to the 3-nation point in the south — the Benin-Niger-Burkina Faso border point. We have therefore decided to fix posts permanently along this border. To this effect, a commission will meet soon — it will be in May — to finally prepare the process for the laying of the boundary posts.

[Unidentified reporter] At The Hague, outside the presentation of the counterstatements, did you have the opportunity to meet with Malian officials?

[Ouedraogo] Yes, whenever we had the opportunity, we saw each other, we met one another to discuss these minor problems, because outside the border problems, there are some other little problems at the border — little incidents which have nothing to do with the demarcation line and which have nothing to do with the dispute: little problems which we could solve privately — the Malian interior minister and myself. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified reporter] Concerning the deliberations of the Burkina Faso-Niger commission, when will these actually begin?

[Ouedraogo] Well, the commission, which will meet in Ouagadougou in May, will tell us the means necessary for the operation — human, material, and financial means necessary for the process. Apart from that, a draft treaty will be signed by the two heads of state. There is also a draft agreement for the implementation of this treaty to be signed. As soon as all these agreements are signed, we will go on to the field. I think that by 1987, it shall have been completed with the willingness of the two heads of state. [end recording]

GHANA

CDR Calls for 'Relentless War' Against U.S.

AB160809 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] In Kumasi, the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] of the National Secretariat of Higher Institutions in Ghana has called on all progressive governments and peace-loving countries in the world to rife against the United States. This should not be by way of mere condemnations but a more practical means of waging a fearless and relentless war against it. In a statement, the Secretariat condemned the barbaric action and called on all peace-loving countries not to sit down unconcerned while the world's No 1 murderer continues to kill innocent Africans. It said by attacking Libya, America is trying to divert the world's attention from South Africa to the north of Africa just to delay the early liberation of South Africa.

The statement pointed out that America means to change all young nations which have opted for socialist-oriented policies through open aggression. This is not with the aim of only destabilizing, but worse of all, setting up a government of her liking and against the wishes of the nationals with terrorism in its naked form. This, America was able to fulfill in Grenada when she invaded that country and killed Maurice Bishop, a progressive leader to institute a government of her liking.

Emergency OAU Meeting Urged

AB171143 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* critically examines last Tuesday's bombing of two Libyan cities by U.S. war planes. It says, the United States' unsubstantiated suspicion that Libya was behind the recent terrorist attack in a West German discotheque and in an American airliner has already been dismissed and condemned. Equally known is the open secret that since Ronald Reagan assumed office, the United States had planned all possible maneuvers to silence Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's Libya because of that country's stand against imperialism all over the world.

The *GRAPHIC* says, this U.S. plan has been aided and helped along by the U.S. media in a carefully orchestrated disinformation strategy to malign Brother al-Qadhdhafi as an arch terrorist. The paper refers to the exposure of this U.S. strategy by an American television journalist in a pamphlet, The Big Lie. It says: Aided by the media, all that the U.S. Government does is to find an excuse to attack a nation which, it seems, is opening the eyes of its neighbors and friends to the inequalities and atrocities of the American system. With the leader, it was that American backyard was bustling with communist fervor and activity. [sentence as heard] With Libya, which has refused to become the footstool of imperialists, it is the citadel of global terrorist acts. The *GRAPHIC* points out that all these are big lies by the U.S. Government. The paper is of the view that the stage is now set for Africa and the rest of the Third World to determine collectively what can be done in these circumstances. It calls on all African states to take a positive stand against U.S. atrocities as they did in 1965 against Britain over Ian Smith's unilateral declaration of independence in the then southern Rhodesia.

The *GRAPHIC* further calls on the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement to convene emergency meetings to take decisive actions against the U.S. warmongers and their allies. Also, the Arab world must bury their differences and show solidarity against the barbaric and insane attitude of the Western world. Concluding, the paper says all Americans everywhere must be ashamed of their leaders and their country.

PNDC Member Receives Chadian GUNT Delegation

AB112017 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Captain Kodjo Tsikata [Provisional National Defense Council member responsible for foreign affairs and national security] received a special message from the Chad's Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] headed by Mr Goukouni Oueddei. It was delivered by a 4-member delegation. The contents were not revealed but sources say they touch on the situation in Chad, especially the failure of the last Brazzaville conference which attempted to bring peace to Chad.

Briefing newsmen later on the situation in Chad, the leader of the delegation, Dr Facho Balaam, who is foreign affairs minister of the transitional government, said a lasting solution could be found to the Chadian crisis if the French Government, backed by the Reagan administration, stay off the conflict and allow the two factions and the OAU to deal with the situation. Dr Balaam said the Brazzaville meeting, which was convened purposely to find lasting solution to the Chadian problem, turned out to be a failure because the organizers wanted Mr Oueddei's government to recognize the Ndjamena faction, headed by Mr Hissein Habre, which is ruling the southern part of the country. He attributed the failure of the meeting to the imperialist maneuvers of the current OAU chairman with full backing from France and the United States.

Dr Balaam said his government and its army are not fighting against the Ndjamena group but rather the external aggressors who have economic interests in Chad. He stated that his government is searching for durable peace in Chad because the people have undergone suffering for over 20 years. He reaffirmed his government's position to hold peaceful talks with the Hissein Habre faction.

PNDC Member Receives Visiting DPRK Delegation

AB112011 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] The 3-man DPRK delegation, now visiting the country, today held discussions with the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] member responsible for foreign affairs and national security, Captain Kodjo Tsikata, at his office in Accra. Details of the discussions were not disclosed but they are believed to have centered on socioeconomic and political matters affecting the two countries.

Speaking to newsmen later, the leader of the DPRK delegation, Mr Kim Yong-sop, who is his country's vice foreign affairs minister, said his delegation is happy to be visiting Ghana at a time when friendship and bilateral relations between Ghana and the DPRK are growing steadily. He said he realized from discussions with government officials that the PNDC government is determined to build a country with a self-sustaining economy. Kim said Ghana and his country are determined to improve cooperation in politics, economy and culture. He promised to work vigorously in this direction when he returns home.

GUINEA

Secretary of State for Youth, Sports Appointed

AB161108 Conakry Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The president of the Republic, considering the statement announcing the actual taking of power by the military on 3 April, 1984, announces:

Considering the proclamation of the Second Republic; considering Decree No 009 PRG [People's Republic of Guinea] of 18 April 1984, extending the validity of laws and regulations in force (?prior) to 3 April, 1984, decrees:

Article 1. Amadou Binani Diallo, formerly secretary general in charge of social affairs and decentralization [word indistinct] is appointed secretary of state for youth and sports.

Article 2. The present decree, which takes effect from the day it was signed, will be recorded and published in the official gazette of the Republic.

LIBERIA

Coalition Chairman Refuses To Appear Before Panel

AB152337 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The chairman of the coalition, Gabriel Kpoleh, says he will not appear before the special inquiry which was set up recently by President Doe to probe Mr Kpoleh's claims that there was a coup in the making to eliminate leaders of the opposition parties. Mr Kpoleh, in an interview with the *SUNTIMES* newspaper, declared that he would be (?afraid) to show up at a game in which the referee is also a player.

Meanwhile, the speaker of the House of Representatives, Samuel D. Hill, has told reporters that upon the failure on the part of Mr Kpoleh to prove his allegations, the government will take measures against him. No details were given.

MALI

Youth Association Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya

AB151556 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The national executive bureau of the Malian National Youth Institute, on learning about the aggression perpetrated against the brotherly and friendly people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, decided to send a motion of support to the general congress of the Libyan students as well as a motion of protest to the Pan-African Youth Movement following the bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi by the American Air Force.

President Traore Receives SFRY Delegation

AB111732 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic, General Moussa Traore, this morning received in audience successively Bilsel Alisbah, World Bank director of programs for West Africa; Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council in charge of cooperation with developing countries; and His Excellency John Peter Bell, Canadian ambassador to Mali with residence in Abidjan.

The secretary general of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People] [Gen Moussa Traore] received a high-powered Yugoslav delegation led by Dr Rikard Stajner. The strengthening of the friendship and cooperation relations existing between the Republic of Mali and the SFRY was at the center of their discussions. The Yugoslav official delivered to the head of state a message from the Yugoslav Presidency. At the end of the audience, the Yugoslav minister [as heard] spoke to the press on relations between the two countries.

[Begin Stajner recording in Serbo-Crotian fading into French translation] I had the honor to be received by the president of the Republic, and as usual this was an occasion for me to feel deeply the [word indistinct] and the attention that he accords to the development of the traditional relations, the economic and political relations between Mali and Yugoslavia, within the framework of relations between nonaligned countries. I had the honor to deliver to Mr President a message from our head of state. We informed the president of the discussions that we had recently with Alioune Blondin Beye [minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation] in Belgrade. We also examined thoroughly the possibility of developing our cooperation in the areas of the economy, technology, and others.

We made important decisions [words indistinct] are being executed. Yugoslav enterprises have expressed their interest to participate in the implementation and financing of major projects, [words indistinct]. The (?government) is also ready to participate in these projects. The Yugoslav fund for solidarity with developing countries of the Nonaligned Movement (?will also participate). [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Present at the audience were the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blondin Beye; the permanent undersecretary, Dr Ngolo Traore; the adviser for diplomatic affairs, Tidiane (Guisse); Yugoslav ambassador to Mali; and the Malian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Leaves for Senegal

AB151730 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The head of state, General Moussa Traore and Mrs Traore today began a 4-day official visit to Senegal. The delegation accompanying him comprises Djibril Diallo, the political secretary of the Executive Central Bureau and minister of state in charge of industrial development and tourism; Alioune Blondin Beye, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Dianka Kaba Diakite, the minister of finance and commerce; and Dr Ngolo Traore, director general at the presidency.

NIGERIA

U.S. Embassy 'Suspends Activities' Temporarily

AB171528 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Lagos has suspended normal activities. An official of the embassy told a Radio Nigeria correspondent in Lagos today that an order for the closure of the mission was received from Washington last night. He explained that the action was for security reasons, and that the embassy might be reopened for business on Monday next week.

There have been anti-American demonstrations around the world following the U.S. attack on Libya on Tuesday. In Lagos and elsewhere in Nigeria, students have in the last 2 days conducted peaceful marches to protest the attack on Libya. The Nigerian police, in anticipation of such demonstrations, stepped up security around the American Embassy.

National Press Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya

AB160911 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Three papers, the *PUNCH*, the *NIGERIAN VOICE*, and the *NIGERIAN TIDE*, condemn yesterday's bombing of the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi by the United States. The papers describe the U.S. action as crude, callous, reckless, and barbaric, as well as a clear act of aggression which defies all known principles of international law, and runs counter to accepted standard of civilized behavior.

According to the *PUNCH*, the U.S. military attacks on the territory of Libya constitute wanton violation of Article I, Paragraph 3 of the UN Charter, which enjoins all members to settle their international disputes by peaceful means, in such a manner that international peace, security and, justice are not endangered. The paper wants all peace-loving people of the world to see beyond what it calls the current show of naked and raw power by President Ronald Reagan, and check further American aggression and imperialism. It calls on the Federal Government to take a decisive position on the U.S.-Libya conflict in order to justify the responsibility imposed on Nigeria by the special circumstances.

The *VOICE* enjoins all progressive nations to rally round the people of Libya, to repulse the U.S. aggression. This must then be followed by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the Mediterranean. The *VOICE* adds that Britain must also be condemned for allowing its soil to be used for launching an attack on a sovereign state.

The *TIDE* on its part says whatever the alleged crimes of Libya are, they have not been proved conclusively to warrant the United States to embark uppon such a rash venture in Libya.

Akinyemi Says ECOWAS Summit To Be Held in June

AB131602 Paris AFP in English 1507 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Kuru, Nigeria, April 13 (AFP) — The summit meeting of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) will be held in Lagos in mid-June and not early May as previous scheduled, Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi said here.

"We are looking at four or five days in the middle of June," he said in a wide-ranging interview Saturday at the close of a national conference on foreign policy held in Kuru, central Nigeria.

He said it was unlikely that Nigeria's positions at the ECOWAS summit and at an upcoming meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) would be changed by the view expressed at the conference.

"The resolutions were not condemnatory of what we are doing," he said.

Mr Akinyemi said Nigeria still intended to go ahead with a planned liberalization of emigration rules within the 16 ECOWAS members despite its current conomic crisis.

"We have no problem with implementing the protocol," he said.

Asked about his recent trip to Congo to discuss the Chadian situation, Mr Akinyemi restated that Nigerian position that "the process of reconciliation must be encouraged."

"We are going to keep trying," he said adding, "a divided Chad is not acceptable by African states. There must be a central government and there is no military solution."

Asked why Nigeria was not being more supportive of South African guerilla groups, he recalled that African National Congress President Oliver Tambo had recently said upon leaving Lagos, "I'm going away satisfied."

"For national security reasons, we don't announce our contributions to liberation movements. But our contributions will continue to be substantial," Mr Akinyemi said.

He denied charges by many conference participants that he has too pro-Western.

"I am a nationalist," he said. "If only they knew the kinds of problems the Western ambassadors have with me, protocol prevents me from spelling them out. But I can assure you that there are some Western ambassadors who cannot stand my sight."

Minister Clarifies Restrictions on Ex-Officials

AB121555 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The Minister of Information and Culture Colonel Anthony Ukpu has clarified the statement as regards restrictions imposed on certain categories of former public office holders issued yesterday by the police headquarters in Lagos. In a statement in Lagos today, Col Ukpu pointed out that those affected were all former public office holders who have their cases pending before the tribunals, and not all politicians and public offices holders between October 1979 and December, 1983. He, however, said that those who were released by the present administration were also affected by the restriction [word indistinct].

SENEGAL

Foreign Minister Departs for Nonaligned Meeting

AB142047 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Mr Ibrahima Fall, the minister of foreign affairs, has left Dakar for New Delhi. He is to participate in the meeting of the coordination bureau of the Nonaligned Movement scheduled to take place beginning this Monday [14 April] through 19 April in the Indian capital.

France's Aurillac Ends Visit, Comments on Africa

AB141320 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The French minister of cooperation, Michel Aurillac, has concluded his visit to Senegal. He will leave Dakar this evening for Paris. Earlier, he had delivered a message from Jacques Chirac to President Abdou Diouf and then gave a press a conference at the residence of the French ambassador. Our reporter Tidiane Barry was present at the press conference.

[Barry] At the press conference, journalists (?asked) the new French cooperation minister questions on burning issues such as immigration, Chad, and apartheid. Concerning the cooperation between France and Africa, Mr Aurillac stated that Senegal would continue to receive greater attention from his country despite the recent political change that occurred in France. French enterprises will continue to work together with Senegalese enterprises with a view to reviving the world economy.

At the international level, France has no objections concerning the OAU's working program for the special UN session scheduled for next May. Mr Aurillac defended the thesis of cooperation on equal footing according to which wealthy countries will train developing countries' cadres, and particularly, should not act for their partners by imposing development programs on them.

To those who are concerned about the imminent reintroduction of the visa requirement to enter France for nationals from countries which are not members of the EEC, Mr Aurillac gave the following response:

[Begin Aurillac recording] First of all, I would say that this decision has not been made but it is an issue which will be examined. It was raised during the negotiations held 6 months ago within the European Community which decided to harmonize its system of control at the borders in order to abolish control within the Community itself. Thus, there will be only one immigration regulation for all foreigners wishing to enter the territory of the Community, and a harmonization of (?all conditions for entering the EEC). Of course, this results in a number of consequences with regard to the (?entry control system), particularly the reintroduction of the visa requirement for nationals of many countries for which it was abolished. In fact, the problem of French-speaking countries with which we have preferred relations has not been tackled yet. (?A solution is yet to be found to it) and this will only be found when a agreement is reached with the governments of those countries, and after thoroughly examining the problems involved. Anyway, this problem does not bring into question the right of nationals of those countries to establish themselves in France or that of the French to do so in those countries. [end recording]

The situation in Africa, particularly in regions where conflicts exist on the continent, were also discussed by the French cooperation minister. Concerning Namibia and Chad, France will continue to defend its stands.

[Begin Aurillac recording] France's stand is still the same, which means that, on the one hand, we support peoples' right to self-determination, and on the other, we consider that apartheid, in its very essence, is something intolerable and that it must definitely be changed. In this regard, the principles of France's policy have been clearly asserted. As for the conditions for implementing this policy, they can change with the times according to the circumstances and particularly new developments in the situation itself, but the main objective is to try to achieve in South Africa a society in which different (?racial), tribal, religious, and other groups can live in harmony and without segregation.

Of course, our cooperation with Chad will continue. We are of the view that Chad's existence is seriously threatened. You are aware that France has made decisions to safeguard Chad's independence and it is in this regard that "Operation Epervier" was planned at the request of the Chadian Government itself and with the support of most (?African countries). Still concerning the cooperation with Chad, "Operation Epervier", which was planned for its survival, is a necessity and we will do our best to support Chad's economy despite the various difficulties confronting that unfortunate country. We will do our best for its economy so that it can reach a development level which will help it enter international economic life. [end recording]

Cape Verdian Leader Visits Tunisia, Stops in Dakar

AB142030 Dakar Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] The Cape Verdian head of state, Aristides Pereira, made a technical stopover in Dakar yesterday evening on his way back to Praia. President Aristides Pereira was on an official visit to Tunisia during which he held talks with President Habib Bourguiba, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, and the secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi. The talks he held with the Tunisian officials resulted in the signing of a draft agreement between Tunisia and Cape Verde in various fields of cooperation. In a statement to the Senegalese press, the Cape Verdian leader expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the visit.

TOGO

President Eyadema Departs for Yugoslavia 15 Apr

AB152345 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People, president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, left Lome early this morning for a friendly working visit to the SFRY.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives for Visit

AB131358 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] A DPRK delegation arrived in Lome yesterday on a friendly visit to Togo. The visit is aimed at strengthening the bonds of cooperation existing between Togo and the DPRK. Headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Yong-sop, the 3-member delegation will take thisopportunity to hold discussions with the national political and administrative authorities. Our DPRK guests will also visit socioeconomic development projects in the country.

They were welcomed at the Aflao border yesterday morning by Messanvi Koukou Kekeh, the permanent secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and Kim Hyong-sam, the DPRK ambassador in Lome.

ANGOLA

Foreign Ministry 'Strongly Condemns' U.S. Raid

MB161350 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Summary from Poor Reception] "The Angolan Ministry of External Relations today issued a statement on the recent U.S. aggression against Libya." The statement noted that "the situation in the Gulf of Sidra was created by U.S. (?aggression) against Libya, an independent African country [words indistinct]." The statement pointed out that the aggression was "in flagrant violation of the UN Charter and the principles of international law" and added that "the Angolan Government strongly condemns the U.S. aggression against Libya." The External Relations Ministry warned of "a deterioration of the situation in the region and in international relations," as a consequence of the raid. In conclusion, the statement from the Angolan Ministry of External Relations stated that "in the face of this flagrant [words indistinct] and terrorism against [words indistinct] and terrorism against [words indistinct], the Angolan Government expresses its solidarity with (?Libyan people) in the defense of their (?country)."

Government Condemnation

MB161721 Luanda ANGOP in English 1700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Luanda, April 16, (ANGOP) — The Angolan Government has vehemently condemned the bombing raids carried out by the U.S. Aircraft against Libya targets and blamed the Reagan administration for the military escalation in the Mediterranean with all consequences for the deterioration of the situation in the region and international relations.

In a statement issued here today, by the Angolan Ministry of External Relations, the Angolan Government considers that the U.S. forces and Air Force in their eager to test their warlike capability, could be waged a struggle against terrorism and destabilisation acts carried out by the anacaronic system of apartheid and Zionism, political systems responsibles of state terrorism inside and outside their borders [sentence as received].

The statement also considers as unjustifiable the U.S. aggression against Libya, pointing out that this constitutes a threat to African countries and a challenge to the international community, involved in the restoration of a climate of peace and understanding among nations of different system.

In front of this imperialist intervention against the sovereignty of a state member of the international community the Angolan Government expressed its solidarity with the Libyan people, in the defence of their revolution.

UNITA Claims 81 Soldiers Killed 5-8 April

PA141846 Paris AFP in Spanish 1805 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Lisbon, 14 Apr (AFP) — The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA, the armed opposition struggling against the Luanda regime) today claimed in Lisbon to have killed 81 Angolan soldiers and three Cubans, during an action carried out from 5-8 April, in four regions in Angola.

In a communique sent anonymously to the AFP office in Lisbon, the movement headed by Jonas Savimbi also reported that it captured 14 government soldiers and seized 14 weapons during those actions in the provinces of Zaire (north) Malange and Kuanza Norte (east of Luanda), and Benguela (south of Luanda). UNITA admitted that 8 of its men were killed and 19 wounded during that period.

Communique Issued

MB160655 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 16 Apr (KUP) — A communique signed by UNITA's chief of staff, Brigadier Alberto Vinama Chendovava, reveals that during military operations carried out by UNITA forces from 5 to 8 April in the Uige, Malanje, and Cuanza norte provinces, 7 FAPLA soldiers and 3 Cubans were killed and 14 FAPLA soldiers captured. Three assorted weapons were seized and 14 vehicles destroyed. UNITA suffered 19 wounded and lost 3 weapons.

BOTSWANA

Minister Defends New Security Legislation

MB161045 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0511 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, has assured parliament that the proposed security legislation will not be allowed to conflict with the democratic principles enshrined in the Botswana Constitution.

Presenting the national security bill for a second reading yesterday, Mr Kedikilwe, however, admitted that the legislation will introduce a number of features which have been unknown in Botswana's judicial system.

He noted that some concern has already been expressed from some quarters about some of the measures (?but said) the government will endeavor to (?meet) such concern. He also appealled to the nation to appreciate the problems which the legislation is intesnded to deal with, which, he said, called for extraordinary measures.

Mr Kedikilwe pointed out that richer and older democracies than Botswana had developed sophisticated methods of dealing with similar problems but in the case of Botswana it will take a long time before reaching that level of sophistication, but, in the meantime, the problems for which the legislation is intended are already there and need to be tackled urgently.

Mr Kedikilwe also said that because of the tranquil nature of Botswana society, there has been no need for the kind (?of the) proposed legislation in the past but recent events including fatal bombings and the raid by South African forces last year have shattered the tranquility, hence the introduction of the (?new legislation).

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Condemns U.S. Raid in Message

MB171057 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Here is an item just received in our newsdesk: Mozambique has joined the rest of the international community to condemn the U.S. attack on Libya through the message which President Samora Machel has sent to his Libyan counterpart Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi which we now read:

It was with great consternation that the people and Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique learned of the U.S. air bombing against the sovereign territory of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The act of aggression by the United States against Libya, a member-state of the OAU and the United Nations, constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles contained in the UN Charter and norms of international law.

The People's Republic of Mozambique condemns this act against Libya. The People's Republic of Mozambique, faithful to the principles that it considers that the solution of this conflict must be found in a peaceful manner within the framework of the norms established by international law. [sentence as heard] The Mozambican people and government express their solidarity with the Libyan people and present their condolences to the victims of aggression against the Libyan people, particularly to the bereaved families.

Political Bureau Hails Machel Visit to USSR

MB152028 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The Frelimo Poliitcal Bureau has hailed the fruitful content of the meeting held between Samora Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU. The salutation was made today at a meeting held in Maputo to assess the presidential visit to the USSR. The Political Bureau assessed the report on the visit and talks and approved their results, which strengthen the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique. The Political Bureau considers as important the visit and the frank and open talks on the development of cooperation in the various fields, a new contribution to the strengthening of national independence.

Rebels Claim 237 Zimbabwean Soldiers Killed

HK170504 Hong Kong AFP in English 0439 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Lisbon, April 17 (AFP) — Mozambique's South African-backed anti-government rebels claimed Wednesday they had killed 237 Zimbabwean soldiers and shot down two helicopters and a MIG-21 plane in two days of fighting last weekend.

In a communique here, they said they had repulsed an offensive by 7,000 Zimbabwean troops, including 3,000 parachutists, backed by transport planes, nine helicopters and seven MIG-21s in the Gorongoza Plain, in central Mozambique, but that fighting was still going on.

Brigade Commander Denies 'Bandits' Hold Cuamba

MB151440 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The commander of the 7th Motorized Infantry Brigade dismissed as false reports saying that the armed bandits have taken by storm the city of Cuamba in Niassa Province. Colonel Rafael Romonja was reacting to reports by Western radio stations according to which the armed bandits had taken Cuamba. The Mozambican army officer was speaking at a public meeting in Ward Two of the city of Cuamba, the headquarters of the 7th Motorized Infantry Brigade. Col Rafael Romonja said that like any other part of the country, Cuamba will be the graveyard of the armed bandits and mercenaries. He reaffirmed the combat readiness of soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers of our army in the defense of territorial integrity and revolutionary gains. He hailed the support given by the people to the army.

'Bandits' Killed in Clash After Camp Destroyed

MB161205 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The FPLM forces recently killed two armed bandits and captured one weapon in the area of (Safrique), Marromeu district, in Sofala Province. Our Beira correspondent, quoting a source in the Sofala provincial military command, said that this occurred during a clash with the criminals resulting in the destruction of a bandit camp.

Government Admits War Fuels 'Severe Food Shortages'

HK160630 Hong Kong AFP in English 0144 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Maputo, April 16 (AFP) — More than a million people in the central Mozambican province of Zambezia are facing severe food shortages because of the war against South African-backed anti-government rebels, according to the country's Natural Disasters Office.

"Though rains have been plentiful," it says in a report, "people are always moving from one place to another to seek relative stability and so have not been able to plant crops."

Fertile Zambezia, with about three million people, is the most populous of Mozambique's 10 provinces. Under normal circumstances, it has no difficulty feeding itself.

The province is bordered to the south by the Zambezi River and to the west by Malawi. Mozambican officials attribute the sharp rise in rebel activity in Zambezia over the past year to heavy rebel infiltration from Malawi, with or without the consent of the Malawian Government.

The coastal district of Chinde is one of the worst hit areas, with some 33,000 refugees from towns and villages further up the Zambezi valley which were captured by the rebels last year. The most important of these is the sugar centre of Luabo, seized by the rebels at the end of June.

The Disasters Office is trying to divert resources to build up the logistical capacity of its provincial branch in Zambezia. It warns that "quotas for other provinces will have to be cut to attend to the needs of a million more affected people."

South of the Zambezi River the picture is more encouraging. The report notes military successes by the Mozambican Army in the coastal province of Inhambane, and in Manica Province, bordering Zimbabwe.

In the northern section of Manica, it says, "Military operations have set free many people who had been living in the capitivity of the armed bandits since 1982." Armed bandits is the Mozambican authorities' term for the rebels.

In Inhambane, "military operations have brought relative stability in most areas but have increased the number of uprooted people."

Parts of the neighbouring province of Gaza, the report points out, are still suffering from drought and warehouses there are almost empty. A fleet of trucks from the disasters office is ferrying supplies from Maputo to Gaza.

NAMIBIA

'Voice of Namibia' Tells Reagan Hands off Libya

EA161731 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The peace-loving international public has once again learned with outrage and disgust of the latest American aggression against sovereign and non-aligned Libya. The attack on the Libyan capital, Tripoli, and the town of Banghazi clearly unmasked Reagan for what he really is, a mad cowboy who despite the heavy responsibility as leader of the permanent member of the UN Security Council can apparently not distinguish between the real world and the world of Hollywood.

The American aggression against Libya is an example of the dangerous adventurism of American imperialism and the Reagan administration's insatiable appetite for acts of international terrorism. Washington's reckless actions are a shameful disgrace to a permanent member of the Security Council and a threat to international peace and security. Collective international measures must be taken to rebuff Reagan's madness, in full support of a small but courageous African country being aggressed by a world power. Hands off Libya.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Links Libya to Expanding Unrest

MB171234 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1233 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 17, SAPA — The recent arrest of Pan African Congress (PAC) terrorists in South Africa, who had been trained in Libya, again focused attention on the role played by Libya and international terrorism pointed at the RSA, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha said today.

Speaking during the debate on his vote, the president said South African missions and other South African bodies represented abroad, and foreign companies with interests in South Africa had, during the past year, increasingly become targets for terrorist acts by foreign terrorist groups that could be linked with Libya.

Mr Both said recent news events had been dominated by the increasing tensions between the USA and Libya in connection with the latter's involvement in recent terror incidents in which innocent civilians had been killed.

"Libya is being accused of being the master brain behind an international network of terror which acts mainly against Western interests.

"The Al-Qadhdhafi government, in the futhering of terrorism, has left a trail of blood during the past decade.

"Threats and acts of terrorism form the basis of Libya's foreign policy and it is no wonder that Al-Qadhdhafi has been called the mad dog of the Middle East by President Reagan."

Al-Qadhdhafis close cooperation with the PLO was clear from his accommodation of the particularly extreme PLO faction led by Abu Nidal and which was being held responsible for the recent shooting incidents in Italy and Austria.

Libyan passports had been supplied, among others, to terrorists of this faction.

Al-Qadhdhafi had expressed himself in favour of revolutionary violence in South Africa and SWA/Namibia on several occasions and in December last year he had declared that the "liberation struggle" in southern Africa would be increased and that the only negotiations with the "racists of Pretoria" would take place on the field of battle.

These claims by Al-Qadhdhafi, for those who might wonder about them, had not been created out of thin air because he had already acted as host to South African terrorists for several years.

"The PAC and other expatriate black power elements received military training in Libya as far back as the early 70s.

"After the Soweto riots of 1976 an increasing number of South African expatriates, who joined the PAC and other terrorist groups, have been accommodated and trained by Libya."

The ANC and the PAC together with the IRA and PLO had participated in a conference in Tripoli during march this year organised by the so-called World Centre for Struggle Against Imperialists, Zionism and Racism.

On account of this conference the Internatonal News Magazine Time had recently reported that Al-Qadhdhafi had established about 20 terrorist training camps in Libya where 7000 terrorists of various nationalities were receiving training in the basic principles of guerilla warfare.

"On this occasion two ANC leaders, Thabo Mbeki and Johnny Makatini, paid a visit to the terrorist training base Sabaha, in the northwestern Charyan area of Libya where ANC members are trained.

"During this week another clandestine conference is to be held in Tripoli by the ANC, SWAPO, PAC and the PLO with a view to make 1986 the decisive year in the defeat of Pretoria."

It had recently been reported in the media that a group of Libyans had arrived in Thens with South African passports and had attempted to board the flight to Harare.

The true facts were: "the people concerned are 12 RSA citizens — nine from the western Cape, one from Guguletu, one from East London and one from Johannesburg.

"Nine passports were lawfully issued in Cape Town and three persons were in possession of Tanzanian, Zimbabwe and Botswana trave documents.

"This fact confirms the important role the security services have to fulfill in the RSA in monitoring the movements of those with revolutionary aims who leave the country under false pretences..

"As you are aware we have a large Muslim community who, like all other religious denominations, enjoy complete freedom of religion. Furthermore, you also know, South African Muslims are respected citizens of this country.

"However, a small group has emerged within this community who, under the influence of Libya and Iran and with funding from those quarters, have committed themselves, with the ANC and PAC, to terror and violence.

"The Athens group consists largely of this faction, while the rest of that group have ANC or PAC connections.

"These people left the RSA a while ago and travelled to Libya after undergoing basic training in certain neighbouring states. They received specialist training in Libya and were organised in so-called hit squads together with other RSA expatriates from the RSA.

"The Athens group is only one of the hit-squads and had orders to return to Harare where they were to receive further instruction and equipment."

Mr Botha said he had in his possession documentary evidence which confirmed these particulars and which he was prepared to arrange for opposition leaders to have accesss to should they so wish.

Expects Al-Qadhdhafi-PLO Terrorism

MB171245 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1244 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 17, SAPA — Government intelligence showed that local terrorist groups would apply "the Al-Qadhdhafi/PLO style of terrorism" inside South Africa and abroad and could operate in conjunction with international terrorist groups, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

"I have already issued instructions in this regard and our security and intelligence services are taking the necessary countermeasures," Mr Botha said during debate on his budget vote.

He said cooperation between the African National Congress and international terrorist organisations was characterised by "their mutual display of solidarity, coordination of propaganda against the West and joint action in internal and other forums."

South African intelligence showed the local terrorist groups "will apply the Al-Qadhdhafi/PLO style of terrorism inside the RSA as well as abroad and will sometimes operate in conjunction with or under the auspices of international terrorist groups."

Mr Botha said ANC and PAC delegates often conferred with PLO leaders in neighbouring and other states.

The ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, had visited Lebanon as far back as October 1980 at the invitation of the PLO. During this visit, liaison and closer cooperation between the two organisations was discussed, Mr Botha said.

"It is also known that close cooperation exists between the ANC and PLO representatives in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia."

The PAC contacted the PLO mission in Zimbabwe "virtually every week" and the PLO acted as a transmission station in the PAC communication network, a service the Palestinians also offered in other countries.

Mr Botha said the PLO representative in Zimbabwe, Ali Halimeh, justified cooperation with South Africa groups by saying the collapse of South Africa would lead to the destruction of Israel.

"It is therefore clear that wider international aims are being pursued in conjunction with South African and other terrorist organisations and that Libya, the PLO and the USSR play a leading role in this regard."

The "terrorist alliance" under the auspices of "the SACP [South African Communist Party] manipulated ANC" acted as an anti-Western "change agent" in southern Africa.

At its June 1985 conference, the ANC had said socialist states were the "natural allies" of the ANC in its fight against "imperialism."

"The SACP and the ANC have in other words over the years succeeded in reconciling the terrorist campaign in South Africa with the so-called worldwide fight against imperialism and the aims of a communist world order."

Mr Botha said that, with the aid of the SACP, the ANC today received specialised political, military and intelligence training in countries such as the Soviet Union and East Germany.

The ANC also depended mainly on communist states for arms, ammunition, explosives and other military equipment as well as for logistical and communications support.

"The ANC secretary-general and member of the SACP, Alfred Nzo, visits Moscow regularly and addressed the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union a few weeks ago."

Mr Nzo had received the "Order of the Friendship of the Peoples" in Moscow in 1985. He was also one of the vice presidents of the "influential communist front organization, the World Peace Council, which is continuously turning out anti-Western propaganda under the pretext of peace campaigns."

"The communist grip on the ANC, however, extends beyond the political and ideological influence of the SACP," Mr Botha said.

The majority of the members of the ANC executive committee were registered members and senior leaders of the SACP, which controlled the ANC's executive departments and clandestine operational and intelligence structures responsible for planning and coordinating "the revolutionary campaign against the RSA."

Mr Botha said the SACP tried to maintain the ANC as the vanguard of the "revolutionary struggle" to conceal the SACP's true aims and to give it the advantage of being part of a liberation front, while it in the meantime secretly continues improving and developing its own party structures."

"The communists are past masters of deceit. The deceitful plans of the SACP are apparent from ANC conversations conducted with internal safari-goers to Lusaka.

"Dialogue is being encourage with the objective of enhancing the image of the ANC while undermining the power base of the government (particularly among whites).

"The SACP, however, is afraid that the ANC may be forced to foreswear the use of violence or to sever its alliance with the SACP."

Mr Botha said he was aware that "exploiters" were increasingly converging on South Africa in a variety of shapes to further their own interests.

Opinion makers in South Africa were not always able to establish the bona fides of outsiders and could inadvertently become involved in initiatives without knowing their motives or origins.

"I want to re-emphasize that South Africans must themselves seek and find the solutions to their particular problems.

"There is no doubt that we, all of us, are aware of the seriousness of the situation.

"Moreover, can there be anyone who still doubts the will and the determination on the part of the government to lay new foundations for building a peaceful and prosperous South Africa?"

USSR Supplying Arms to Region

MB171400 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1349 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 17, SAPA — The relevance of the Soviet Union to the search for peaceful solutions to southern Africa's problems would "further disminish" if Russia continued to export weapons and revolution to the region, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Speaking during debate on his budget vote, he said the soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, had told President Samora Machel of Mozambique on a visit to Moscow this month that Russia was willing to make a constructive contribution to solving the problems of South Africa.

There was much to do in southern Africa and any contribution of economic aid, upliftment and development in the region should be welcomed, Mr Botha Said.

"Should the USSR, however, continue to exploit southern Africa as an area for the export of weapons and revolution, its relevance in the search for peaceful solutions will further diminish."

Appeals for Noninterference

MB171355 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1317 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpt] House of Assembly, Apr 17, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today appealed to the rest of the world not to interfere officially or covertly in South Africa's internal affairs.

Speaking during debate on his budget vote, he said he could not allow South Africa to become a laboratory and her people the guinea pigs of foreign academics who wanted to test their own theories.

"I make an appeal to the rest of the world: Considering that we ourselves are occupied with these formidable domestic affairs, to which you have no answers, do refrain from interfering, whether it be by way of official organs, or by espionage, cover-organisations, mediators or subtle brainwashing."

There could be no doubt about the determination of the South African Government to build a peaceful and prosperous South Africa.

Foreigners, however, did not have to bear the consequences of their own abortive experiemts.

Parliament To Reconvene in August, Focus on Reform

MB171257 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1256 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 17, SAPA — Parliament will be reconvened for a second session in August to deal with the governments' reform programme, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced today.

White paper on urbanization, based on recommendations of the President's Council, would be published next week.

Eight reform-related bills would have to be passed during this session of Parliament, he said.

Speaking on his budget vote, he said Parliament would be adjourned around June 20 and be recalled on August 18.

He referred to his opening speech in January in which he had mooted "certain legislative steps that would serve as confirmation of the government's commitment to political and socio-economic reform."

These affected citizenship, the extention of powers for self-governing states, black involvement in descionmaking, freehold property rights for blacks, uniform ID documents for all, restructuring of the provincial council system and an urbanisation policy.

"In this connection I want to refer to the important report on an urbanisation strategy for South Africa recently delivered by the President's Council," President Botha said.

The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, had made specific suggestions based on the report and the cabinet had made certain decisions pertaining thereto.

"A white paper will be tabled next week," Mr Botha said.

There were a number of bills, related to reform, in various stages of progress through Parliament and which had to be finalized.

"The bills were: the Local Government Bodies Electoral bill, the Provincial Government bill, the Self-Governing Territories bill, the Township Development bill, the Black Local Authorities Amendment bill, the Black Communities Development Amendment bill, the Abolition of Influx Control Measures and Related Measures bill, and the laws on Constitutional Development Amendment bill.

Mr Botha said the government was determined to stick to its undertakings.

"Parliament will adjourn temporarily and reconvene again this year to finalise the necessary legislation.

He and his supporters had made a conscious choice to implement political and socio-economic reform.

Not because of pressure from abroad or because of the demands made by the perpetrators of violence, arsonists and hysterical funerals under the communist flag.

"Such wild demands are signs of the tyranny which certain terrorist cliques have in mind for our country.

"They are not interested in the real needs of the people of South Africa. Like locusts they only want to consume what has been built up over two centuries," the state president said.

As elsewhere on the continent of Africa such cliques would wipe out freedom of religion, worship and movement, an independent judiciary and private initiative in South Africa.

"The media, so often aloof and cold towards us in our fight against these forces, are often their companions right up to the very brink of the precipice — when it is too late.

There were conflicting views on the method of political accommodation of the country's variety of minorities.

One view was the total negation of groups and the need for total integration in a unitary society.

"Africa has taught us this means the dictatorship of the largest black group and in South Africa that will mean a fiercer struggle and more bloodshed than in experienced at present," Mr Botha said.

One should ask foreign investors who were involved in the campaign of disinvestment and boycott against South Africa whether they were willing to remove their money from the Republic and invest it in neighbouring states with their one party systems and dictactorships.

Their answers were either evasive or in the negative.

A second approach to the problem was the absolutisation of groups which insisted on total geographic partition between each identifiable group in the country.

"This might be idealistic but it is impractical because if negates the economic realities of interdependence," Mr Botha said.

A third view stood for white domination of all other minority groups, a view "totally at odds with the principle of justice which can only be enforced with continuous violence and supression.

"There is a more reasonable way which pursues justice, he said. This was the way of cooperative coexistence.

One had to accept the right of those among and around you had the to self-determination.

South Africa and its neighbours had all come to independence peacefully and the government had no wish to force independence on any nation within its borders.

Mr Botha also referred to the autonomy of the homelands and black urban communities.

He said each of these urban areas would have to retain autonomy over matters that affected it specifically.

"And not just municipal autonomy, but greater autonomy."

"They themselves must be given the opportunity to determine to what degree they want to take that autonomy."

Mr Botha said none of the non-independent homelands wanted less autonomy. "On the contrary, most want more."

"Each one maintains his own traditions and cultural life and does not want to be dominated by others. Minority groups are entitled to protection."

Referring to multilateral cooperation between South Africa and other southern African states, Mr Botha said this was not a new concept.

A customs union had been established in 1910 between South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. This had been expanded by the establishment of the Development Bank of Southern Africa in 1983 by South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei [SATBVC].

Multilateral cooperation between South Africa and the independent homelands had, since 1982, made a substantial contribution toward socio-economic development in southern Africa, Mr Botha said.

THe multilateral and regional development systems in southern Africa now comprised 50 committees and working groups.

Discussions and negotiaitons between the SATBVC states took place weekly, with 310 meetings being held from 1983 to 1985.

About 30 SATBVC ministers served on the multilateral Development Council of Ministers, which provided policy guidance, and about 70 SATBVC heads of departments were involved in the system, which was coordinated by a permanent secretary staffed by officials of all five territories.

Catholic Bishops Confer With ANC, Oliver Tambo

Urge Members to 'Specific Action'

HK170236 Hong Kong AFP in English 0149 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Lusaka, April 17 (AFP) — South African Roman Catholic bishops and the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) said here Wednesday [16 April] that the Catholic Church had the responsibility to mobilise its white members not only to reject apartheid but to take "specific action" against the racist system of government.

After two days of discussions led by ANC President Oliver Tambo and Archbishop Denis Hurley, the two sides, in a joint statement, blamed the apartheid system for current violence in South Africa. The four Catholic bishops said they now understood why the ANC had resorted to violence to overthrow the apartheid system, but refrained from endorsing "that aspect of ANC policy."

The Catholic bishops stressed their active opposition to the Pretoria government, saying "there can be no neutrality in the struggle against racism and apartheid." Archbishop Hurley urged the world to increase its pressure on apartheid and said the bishops would soon decide whether to endorse economic sanctions against South Africa.

"It is necessary for the Catholic Church to engage in specific actions to increase the pressure for genuine change in South Africa," the communique said. "Mere condemnation of the apartheid system is not enough." The statement also "recognized the importance of the campaign to end military conscription" of all white males into the army.

The meeting between the ANC and the bishops is part of the liberation movement's campaign to meet with as many South African groups as possible to illustrate the isolation of the government of President Pieter Botha.

Joint Communique Condemns Pretoria

MB161924 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1923 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Johannebsurg, April 16, SAPA — Apartheid cannot be reformed but must be "ended in its entirety," according to a joint communique issued by the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference [SACBC] and the African National Congress.

"Accordingly...the Pretoria regime cannot be an agent for change. Rather, it is the principal obstacle to the emergence of a democratic government representative of all the people of South Africa," the communique said.

It was issued by the SACBC in Johannesburg this evening, after the meeting between its four-man delegation and ANC representatives in Lusaka. The delegation, led by Chairman Archbishop Denis Hurley, returned home this afternoon.

The communique said: (text)

Delegations of the SACBC and the ANC met in Lusaka on April 15 and 16. The delegations were led by Archbishop Denis Hurley and Oliver Tambo, presidents of the SACBC and the ANC respectively.

The two bodies met as a result of their common commitment to bring a speedy end to the evil system of apartheid and to transform South Africa into a united, democratic and non-racial country.

The delegations agreed that the meeting was especially necessary because of the persistent and escalating violence of the apartheid regime against the majority of the people of our country, those of Namibia, southern Africa as a whole.

The Catholic delegation expressed its concern about the growing counter-violence of the exasperated victims of the system. The delegations agreed that the apartheid system was the cause of this situation and that peace in our region can only be achieved through the complete abolition of the system of white minority rule.

They recognised that apartheid cannot be reformed but must be ended in its entirety. Accordingly, they agreed that the Pretoria regime cannot be an agent for change. Rather, it is the principal obstacle to the emergence of a democratic governemnt representative of all the people of South Africa.

The meeting agreed that democracy in South Africa cannot be achieved without effective action. The ANC delegation explained its position with regard to the armed struggle.

The Catholic delegation pointed out that though its it understood the reaons why the ANC resorted to force, it felt it could not identify with this aspect of ANC strategy.

The delegations discussed ways in which each organisaton could contribute even more effectively to bring an end to the apartheid system.

The SACBC recognised the fact that the ANC is playing an important role in this struggle and that it will occupy a similar position in a free South Africa.

It therefore considers it vital that there should be continuing contact between the ANC and the SACBC.

The SACBC also recognised that it is necessary for the Catholic Church to engage in specific actions to increase the pressure for genuine change in South Africa. Mere condemnation of the apartheid system is not enough.

The ANC welcomed the fact that the Catholic Church stands opposed to the apartheid system. It sees the Catholic Church and the religious community in general as an important force in the struggle against apartheid, for justice and peace.

It respects the right of the church to determine its own strategy for change but is convinced that a firm basis exists for common action by all those who are genuinely opposed to apartheid, both to liquidate this system and together to shape the future South Africa.

The two delegations agreed that it was important further to intensify the campaign for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees.

They also agreed that the people of South Africa have a responsibility to express their oppostion to Pretoria's campaign of aggression and destabilisation against the independent states of southern Africa.

The meeting also agreed that the Catholic Church has a responsibility to mobilise its white adherents, not only to reject apartheid but also to act against it.

In this regard, it is vital that the white population should recognise the fact that the black majority from experience knows the South African Defence force and the South African police as instruments of oppression and repression.

The meeting accordingly recognised the importance of the campaign to end military conscription.

The delegations agreed that the international community has a responsibility to increase its own pressure for a speedy end to the apartheid system.

The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere. It was inspired by the realisation that the attainment of democracy, justice and peace in South Africa is a matter of great urgency.

It proceeded from the common understanding that there can be no neutrality in the struggle against racism and apartheid.

Moved by a common concern to see all the people of South Africa, both black and white, living together in peace and as equals, the SACBC and the ANC agreed that they would continue to maintain (contact) with each other.

Ends text

Bishop Hurley Comments

MB170828 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0814 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 17, SAPA — The African National Congress seemed optimistic that a spirit of liberation had been aroused in South Africa that could not be quenched, Roman Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley said today on returning from a visit to Lusaka.

Archbishop Hurley led a four-man delegation of the Southern African Catholic Bishop's conference (SACBC) to Lusaka where they had talks with the president of the banned African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo and other ANC members.

Archbishop Hurley said today the ANC members had made it absolutely clear that there were only two option: either continuing to support the apartheid system or to work for a democratic one-man, one-vote society.

Until now, the Catholic Church had been more concerned with pointing out and breaking down the injustices of apartheid and not so concerned with actively promoting a democratic society, Archbishop Hurley said.

He was unable, however, to indicate whether the church would change its emphasis following their visit to in Lusaka.

Their discussions with the ANC lasted about 8 hours.

The churchmen were given a history of the evolution of the ANC's policies, its present strategies and aims and its hopes and aspirations for the future. The were told why the ANC adopted the armed struggle after 50 years of using peaceful methods.

"Their great aim is to weaken the government in Pretoria to the point where it is forced to dismantle apartheid," Archbishop Hurley said. In this regard, the acceptance of a one-man, one-vote system was "pretty absolute."

When asked how a one-man, one-vote system would affect the predominantly white civil service in South Africa, it seems as if the ANC delegates had not given this much thought yet and were not too well prepared for what was to follow once their struggle was over.

The ANC delegation told them about their socialistic policy of nationalising industry. Archbishop Hurley said they asked how the ANC hoped to achieve that with the vast network of industries existing in South Africa and the ANC delegation indicated that they would adopt a pragmatic attitude towards nationalisation.

Archbishop Hurley was accompanied by SACBC vice-president Bishop Wilfred Napier, secretary General Father Smangaliso Mkhatswa and Bishop Mansuet Biguse.

Synod Statement Denounces Conscription

MB160703 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0646 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 16, SAPA — The bishops of the Church of the Province of South Africa, at a recent synod meeting at Faure near Cape Town, had declared their opposition to conscription "in the present circumstances" the bishops said in a statement today.

"We do not believe it is right to use a defence force of a country on a continuous basis against citizens of its own country and in numerous residential communities throughout the land — this is tentamount to a declaration of war on a sizeable portion of our population. It is for this reason that we, together with other Christian churches, have called for the removal of the defence force form our townships and other residential communities.

"For the Christian church this is further complicated by the fact that the majority of the members of the defence force are conscripts. We are gravely concerned that young, white Christians can be legally forced to take up arms against fellow citizens, many of whom are also fellow Christians. For this reason and in the present circumstances we are opposed to conscription.

"If as a nation we persist with conscription, then as Christian leaders we believe that the scope for conscientious objection and alternative national service must be widened to include those whose religious or moral consciences are offended by the way our defence force is being used at present," the bishops' statement said.

Bill Would Revise Community Councils System

MB161712 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1706 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Parliament, April 16, SAPA — Town committees would replace black community and village councils in terms of the Black Local Authorities Amendment Bill which was tabled in Parliament today.

An accompanying memorandum says that in the light of current constitutional developments the "end of the era of community councils as a less comprehensive form of representative local government in black communities had dawned".

"And there is no further justification for the existence of two distinct systems of local government".

Because of considerable dissatisfaction among blacks about the title, "village councils", the bill rectifies this by using these designations for the various local forms of government: great city council, city council, town council, town committee and local authority committee.

The bill envisages the establishment of town committees as a third form of local government in addition to town councils and city councils. Powers and duties will be conferred upon town committees in the same way as it was with village councils.

Town committees will be able to make by-laws on matters within their powers and will enjoy a status equal to that of village councils. All existing community councils will be deemed to be town committees.

The memorandum says that the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA) was consulted and agrees with the proposed changes.

When new local authorities are established, members of the preceding council are normally superseded by new members elected to the new body.

To prevent the loss of valuable expertise and in the interests of continuity, the renamed councils will retain the previous council members for the balance of their terms of office.

The bill provides they may remain members of the new local authority for their unexpired term of office. It provides for local authorities to increase tariffs for services rendered by them if the supplier of services in bulk to the local authority alters its tariffs.

The bill regulates the appointment and powers of law enforcement officers, and abolishes the reuquirement that financial statements of a local authority be tabled in Parliament.

SACC: Violence Proves Homeland's 'True Colours'

MB141909 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1900 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 14, SAPA — The latest violence in Winterveld and the way in which the Bophuthatswana government reacted to it had exposed Bophuthatswana as a "disciple" of the South African Government, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, said in a statement today.

"The Bophuthatswana Government reacted with brute force to the peaceful protests and political actions of its citizens in Winterveld, Garankuwa and other places," the statement said.

"At least 11 people were killed in Winterveld on March 26, when police shot into a crowd which had congregated, after a three-day strike and consumer boycott, to demand the release of young people from prison.

"About 200 people were injured. The police declared the meeting an illegal gathering and finally arrested more than 2000 people, some of whom were later subjected to torture," the statement said.

About two weeks later Bophuthatswana refused to release 10 of the bodies in order to prevent a mass funeral, the statement added.

"South Africa's homeland of Bophuthatswana is proud of the fundamental rights guaranteed by its constitution, with which it has procured for itself a certain degree of international prestige.

"President Lucas Mangope frequently boasts about his independence from Pretoria and refers to his country as an independent society.

"According to President Mangope, South Africa's problems are not Bophuthatswana's problems, and he tries to drum this into the minds of the people, who actually know better," Dr Naude said.

However, the statement said, the latest attempt to prevent an overflow of the black freedom struggle in South Africa into the homeland, which gained independence from Pretoria in 1977, had exposed the homeland government in its true colours as the loyal disciple of its mother country (South Africa).

"These events in Winterveld, 30 km away from Pretoria, received worldwide attention and took place a few weeks after lawyers had handed 50 affidavits on police maltreatment to the Supreme Court in Bophuthatswana's capital, Mmabatho.

"Colour photographs and case histories documents the misuse of force and countless instances of torture in the Garankuwa police station, whose police officers were also for the subsequent massacre in nearby Winterveld.

"Pressurised by the evidence, the Court issued an interim interdict restraining the police of Garankuwa from torturing or arresting anybody without legal authority," Dr Naude said in the statement.

The archbishop of Pretoria, Bishop George Daniels, under whose diocese Garankuwa falls, is to appear in court, as the main plaintiff, together with 12 other people in an assault case.

At a press conference in March, the bishop described the behaviour of the Bophuthatswana authorities as an obvious "campaign to intimidate" the population.

"Most of those arrested were held for a number of days without access to either lawyers or their families, and then released without trial," the statement said.

"Among the victims was the Catholic nun, Miss Thoko Dlamini. On the way home one night, she was dragged out of a bus by police, beaten on the head and shoulders, and again punched and kicked on the way to the police car.

"The 16-year-old student, David Tokelo, was arrested on the way to church. at the police station the Catholics were singled out from a group of youths. They were made to blow up their cheeks and were then beaten with sticks on the face, and later of the whole body."

In an affidavit Tokelo said "it was clear to me that I was receiving extra punishment because I am a Catholic."

These charges were publicly made and were extremely embarrassing to the Bophuthatswana government, Dr Naude's statement said.

A charge of contempt of court was laid against President Mangope, who is also the minister of law and order and was responsible for refusing two Johannesburg lawyers access to clients in two different Bophuthatswana prisons, after they had already been given permission by the Mmabatho court. The lawyers were arrested and held for an hour by police.

"On May 26, the court will decide whether President Mangope will be imprisoned for contempt of court — a mere theoretical possibility.

"The Winterveld messacre, however, proves Bophuthatswana is not particularly concerned about such legal precedures."

The two French doctors who were present at the time of the Winterveld shootings said "the police obviously enjoyed kicking and beating people up."

"So far the Bophuthatswana Government has not yet taken a stand on any of the atrocities mentioned above, nor have those responsible for them been punished.

"President Mangope merely set up a pro forma commission — consisting of one member — to investigate the events at Winterveld.

"According to Mr Joe Seramane, a long-standing critic of Bophuthatswana and a member of staff at the South African Council of Churches, President Mangope's government is under enormous pressure from Pretoria because resistance organisations have spilled over into the homeland.

" for this reason, he believes the use of force against the homeland population will increase in direct relation to the developments in South Africa, " the statement said.

The Constitution of Bophuthaswana on the other hand, stated "no person shall be subjected to torture or inhuman and humiliating treatment or punishment." On May 26, the Supreme Court of Mmabatho would have to prove what this declaration was worth when it had to pass judgment on some of these infringements of human rights, Dr Naude, concluded.

UDF Reviewing Commitment to Nonviolence

MB161434 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The conduct of the Lebowa Police has come under fire at a news conference in Johannesburg. The United Democratic Front [UDF] has strongly condemned the death in detention of Peter Nchalabeng, the president os its northern Transvaal region. Paddy Clay reports Mr Nchalabeng was found dead in a charge office shortly after beeing detained.

[Clay] The UDF told the conference the northern Transvaal region was in the throes of a rural uprising and UDF activists were the main targets of the security forces' retaliations. Vice President (Samson Ndo) warned these attacks had led to call for the UDF to review its commitment to nonviolence. The UDF said Mr Nchabaleng was detained because of his directing role in the isolation campaign against the security forces in the region. The organization said Mr Nchabaleng was tortured and forced to sign a letter calling on shopkeepers to treat the security forces as they did everyone else. Mr Nchabaleng's son, Alex, told the conference his father had been in good health and his family did not believe the authorities' calim that he died of a heart attack.

Bomb Blast Rocks 12-Story Umtata Building

MB170809 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0808 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Umtata, April 17, SAPA — A bomb blast rocked the 12-story Botha Sigcau Administrative building in Umtata early this morning seriously injuring a number of people and showering the sidewalk with splinters of broken window panes.

The local firebrigade said they were called out to the fifth floor of the building at about 7.59 am and arrived there as hundreds of offices workers were spilling out of the building through fire escapes and the main entrances.

Within a few minutes police cordoned off the streets bordering the building and all the workers were ordered to stay off until this afternoon as explosive experts were still searching all the floors for any other bombs.

Both the commissioner of police, General R.S. Mantanga, and the head of the security police, General Leonard Kawe, could not be reached for comment as they were busy in meetings.

Those injured were rushed to the Umtata Hospital. Some were treated and discharged while a senior clerk with a badly damaged leg was reported to be still receiving attention in the operating theatre.

Security Force Clean-up Extended to Chesterville

MB170531 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The massive police and army raid in Durban has been extended to a further area. Carmel Rickard has more.

[Rickard] During the night the raid was extended to Chesterville. A police official said this morning that they had arrested 21 people there wanted by them for murder and arson. He said they are likely to appear in court on Monday. The police and army are now back in Lamontville in full force. Twelve people were arrested there yesterday for a variety of charges, from possession of dagga [marijuana] to possessing a home-made firearm. Police estimate they will stay there until Saturday. As people woke up yesterday to find the township filled with the police, army, and military vehicles, they heard announcements broadcast from an aircraft circling overhead. The announcements were supposed to reassure them and were interspersed with black music.

Church Groups Express 'Delight' at Tutu Election

From SA Council of Churches

MB151711 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1638 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 15, SAPA — The South African Council of Churches (SACC] today expressed its "joy and delight" at the election of Bishop Desmond Tutu as head of the Anglican Church in SA.

In a statement the press, SACC general secretary, Dr Beyers Naude, said: "The executive of the SACC, meeting in Johannesburg, unanimously expresses its deep joy and delight at the election of Bishop Desmond Tutu as archbishop of Cape Town.

"In the six years during which Bishop Tutu served as general secretary of the SACC, we experienced at first hand the qualities of leadership, integrity and deep spirituality which have been affirmed by this election.

"The world church has long since recognised that in Desmond Tutu, God has shaped a prophet and pastor of great stature. We congratulate him that the church of the province, which he has loved and served for so long, should now call him to its highest office.

"It is our earnest prayer that Bishop Tutu will enjoy the fullest support from all his people and that the whole South African community will listen with new seriousness to the cry for justice and reconciliation which has sounded for so long."

From Catholic Bishops

MB160616 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2353 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text)0 Johannesburg, April 15, SAPA — The Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference today sent a telegram of congratulations to Bishop Desmond Tutu, elected as new archbishop of Cape Town.

The telegram, sent on behalf of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference President, Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban assured Bishop Tutu of its collaboration and prayers, and sent his good wishes for a fruitful apostolate. Archbishop George Daniel, Archbishop of Pretoria, and a personal friend of Bishop Tutu, also sent him a telegram of congratulations. He said Bishop Tutu had great leadership qualities that were needed for the country. The fact that his church elected him is a sign of its confidence in his leadership, Archbishop Daniel said.

Willy Brandt Arrives for 'Visit to Learn'

Met by German-Speaking Protesters

MB160633 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2336 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 15, SAPA — A small group of demonstrators chanting slogans in German greeted former West German chancellor Mr Willy Brandt on his arrival in South Africa today for a six-day "visit to learn" -- which includes talks with President Botha next week.

He will also meet Mrs Winnie Mandela, the United Democratic Front, various trade unions, Bishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Beyers Naude and top businessmen.

On his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport today, Mr Brandt was greeted by a banner in German and English accusing him of being a "despicable traitor." It was held aloft amid cries of "pig" from the group of about 15 people who made up in volume for what they lacked in number.

Mr Brandt ignored them and addressed an impromptu press conference, saying he had come to South Africa to listen and learn. He declined to comment on possible solutions to South Africa's problems, saying that to do so would be "arrogant."

Mr Brandt said the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had asked to see him on Monday and that he had agreed to do so.

He had also asked for government permission to see jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

"We have come to listen to people, South Africa is much too important to be neglected," Mr Brandt told a large contingent of local and foreign pressmen.

"My colleagues and I regard it mainly as an information trip."

Mr Brandt said the organisations and individuals he was to meet during the next couple of days represented the majority of South Africans.

Mr Branadt will travel to Gaborone at the weekend to address an international gathering of representatives of social-democratic parties.

He said this meeting would not only discuss South Africa but also the problems of the region. Mr Brandt said his short trip to South Africa would have achieved enough even if he left with a little more understanding of the problems involved.

"We want to get to know their way of thinking, their ideas about the future and my interest will be to contribute — if I can."

Later today Mr Brandt is scheduled to meet a delegation of trade unionists at the Carlton Hotel a[illegible]o have dinner in Pretoria with Mrs Winnie Mandela.

Briefed by Archbishop Hurley

MB161723 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1716 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 16, SAPA — Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and the president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, met for an informal talk at the Catholic cathedral in Johannesburg tonight.

Archbishop Hurley, who had just returned from Lusaka, informed Mr Bandt of talks the Catholic Church had held with the ANC this week.

"The ANC set out clearly what the options are: to continue with apartheid, to support it positively or by neglect, or to take up the side more positively to work for a new form of South Africa," Archbishop Hurley todl Mr Bandt.

Mr Brandt, who visited Alexandra township this afternoon, said he returned with a strong impression of the "miserable social dimensions" in the black townships.

He asked whether it was true that blacks would welcome international sanctions.

"Progressive movements clamour for it. They see it as part of a multifaceted strategy of weakening the white regime in SA," Archbishop Hurley told him.

Three Killed in Fighting South of Durban

MB170726 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0707 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 17, SAPA — Three people were killed in renewed faction-fighting in the Umbumbulu area south of Durban last night. Police say the deaths were a result of a clash between the Makanya and Imba clans.

They said that groups of about 20 clashed with guns, knobkerries and cane-knives. When police arrived, both groups dispersed and it was then discovered that three members of the Makanyas had been killed. Two had been shot and the third hacked to death.

Police said today the cause of the fighting was unknown. Police are investigating, but no arrests have been made so far.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM 16 April

MB161807 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1805 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 16, SAPA — The SAP 7 pm unrest situation report.

In Atteridgeville, Pretoria, two private vehicles were extensively damaged when petrol-bombed by groups of blacks.

In Evaton, on the West Rand, a black youth was arrested for allegedly intimidating scholars.

In Sebokeng, on the West Rand, police fired tearsmoke on two occasions to disperse groups which stoned two buses, four police vehicles and gathered illegally on several occasions.

In Katlehong, near Germiston, a post office vehicle was extensively damaged when set alight by a group of blacks. The group was fired on with birdshot by police. No injuries were reported.

In Guguletu, near Cape Town, a vehicle was set alight, causing extensive damage.

In Mohlakeng, Randforntein, a black yough was arrested after a mob had stoned the house of a member of the SAP.

In Soweto, Witwatersrand, a black youth was arrested after a delivery vehicle was robbed of milk by a mob. Two other delivery vehicles were robbed of beverages, a fourth was stoned and a fifth gutted.

In yet another dastardly act a black scholar aged 18 was seriously injured when set alight by a mob in Akkerville, near Witbank.

On the Old White River/Numbi road, in the eastern Transvaal a mob of blacks stoned three private vehicles, slightly injuring two white men and damaging the vehicles.

In Khudsong, near Oberholzer in the western Transvaal, a youth was arrested by police after a group of blacks allegedly intimidated other scholars not to attend school.

In Ikageng, near Potchefstroom, police arrested a youth after an alleged illegal gathering.

In Fingo, Port Elizabeth, a state-owned vehicle was extensively damaged when petrol-bombed by a gorup of blacks.

Last night at 10.15 pm, also in Fingo, a black man was seriously wounded after a municipal policeman's house was allegedly petrol-bombed on two occasions. The man now is now in hospital under police guard.

In KwaZakele, the home of a railway policeman was extensively damaged when petrol-bombed by a mob.

In Walmer, Port Elizabeth, two shots were fired at roadworkers by an unknown person. One white worker was slightly wounded. He returned fire with a shotgun, but no injuries were reported as a result.

At Mooiplaas, near East London, seven huts were gutted when set alight.

'Overnight' 17 April

MB170643 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0629 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 17, SAPA — Following is SAP overnight unrest report.

"The following Incidents of unrest were reported overnight.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a classroom of the Madibana School was set alight. In another incident, a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged by a mob of arsonists.

"In Mohlakeng near Kroonstad, groups of blacks stoned several buses, injuring one bus driver slightly. One private vehicle was stoned and the tyres of a truck were slashed.

"In Galeshewe near Kimberley, a bus was damaged by stone throwers.

"In Watville, Benoni, an SA Transport Services truck was set alight causing extensive damage. One black man was arrested. In other incidents in this black residential area, a delivery vehicle was set alight and a private vehicle was damaged by stone throwers.

"In the coloured residential area Bonteheuwel in the Western Province, a bus was gutted after it was petrol-bombed by two unknown coloured men.

"At the West Rand Mine, Krugersdorp, three black men were arrested after the stoning of two police vehicles.

"In the JCC [expansion unknown] camp at Mossel Bay, a member of the SA Police, driving a private motor car, collided with a private house. A group of youths then set fire to the car and the house, causing fairly extensive damage."

End report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report] **Libyan Madness**

Under the above headline, on 10 April *THE CITIZEN* on page 6 editorializes on the charges by Deputy Information Minister Nel concerning Libyan-trained terrorists coming to South Africa to murder prominent black leaders and the report of Libyans attempting to fly to Harare. "The disclosure of the Libyan connection demonstrates to the Americans and others who suffer at the hands of Libyan and Libyan-trained terrorists that South African terrorism is no different." "Terrorism is a universal phenomenon and must be fought without exception."

The paper notes that Western countries are rolling out the red carpet for Oliver Tambo and the ANC and are little concerned that they blow up people with limpet mines, feeling that they are freedom fighters. However, the same argument could be applied to any other group. "What is regarded by one country as terrorism is accepted by another as an act of liberation." "So we say to the Americans and the rest: You cannot fight one form of terrorism and condone another. All are bad, all kill innocent people, and all make countries unsafe for their inhabitants or those who visit them."

More Dairy Belle Workers Dismissed

"Dairy Belle dairies, who dismissed 350 strikers at the Olifantsfontein factory on Tuesday, have dismissed a further 75 employees at their Koedoespoort depot near Pretoria," the paper reports on page 8. The company's general manager told the paper that the dismissals came after the workers ignored an ultimatum to return to work.

Johannesburg CBDA

Andrew Thomson reports on page 14 that Nigel Mandy, chairman of the Johannesburg Central Business District Association (CBDA) says "it will continue campaigning for the removal of statutory discrimination in downtown Johannesburg." He noted that while only Whites can legally live in the CBD, "in reality non-whites formed a large proportion of the area's residential population." He said that others were no longer legally forbidden from schools and churches and the concept of "own community" " 'has no validity in multiracial downtown Johannesburg, and the government's Canute-like command cannot be enforced.' " Mandy said that despite the distressing unrest, " 'there is in our downtown a lessening of racial tensions, a growing empathy, and a sense of shared identity between people of different races, which we shall continue to foster.' "

Car Sales Sag

"New car sales are at their lowest point for nine years," Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 10 April reports on its front page. "Motor industry officials says they are running 40 percent below levels needed to safeguard manufacturers' survival." Manufacturers are already revising their 1986 sales figures downwards. Car figures so far this year are at the lowest level since 1977.

Hotel Profits Slump

According to the Central Statistical Services, the hotel business suffered a R1.7 million loss last year, the paper reports on the same page. A Pretoria University professor predicts "even worse to come." He said that bed occupancy for the first 2 months was down 80 percent compared to last year, which was also low. Foreign tourism plunged 80 percent last year compared to 1984 despite the despite the depressed rand.

SA Grain Shortage

Gerald Reilly reports on page 2 that "South Africa will spend about R140m in foreign exchange this year to import 500,000 tons of grain to make good the shortages caused by drought." To make up the shortfall, 2 million tons are needed. If the crop is late, further imports may be needed.

Townships Ungovernable

Tom Boya, deputy president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA) is quoted on page 3 as saying that "rent boycotts have rendered some townships ungovernable and caused the collapse of several others" Boya said that rent debts, mainly from Katlehong on the East Rand, the Vaal and Mamelodi in Pretoria, exceeded 60 million rand and the government had to make up the shortfalls. A total of 32 community councils and three town councils, mostly in the eastern Cape, had completely collapsed. " 'The fact that rent — the main source of income — has not been paid by some communities, has rendered the townships ungovernable and has resulted in their collapsing."

Patronage Thwarts Privitization

BUSINESS DAY carries on page 4 an editorial which notes that the government has for the past several years talked about privatisation of public corporations. Now, however, Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Danie Steyn has said that the Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM) has been excluded. The minister says he is satisfied the new ESCOM management will run it efficiently but how will he ever know? "The virtue of the free enterprise system is that it punishes inefficiency, inviting new and vigorous competitors to challenge ailing giants." The state corporation, however, can simply raise prices to conceal inefficiency, whereas with a private company the market provides ways to root out inefficiency. Even so modest a step as allowing other organizations (private or municipal) to build power stations would furnish some competition, but "it is the government's determination to hang on to power and patronage, not the technicalities of privatisation, that constitute the chief obstacle to a free economy."

Lifting Race Bars Welcome

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper calls the lifting of race restrictions on hotels and restaurants a "welcome development," even if it is "long overdue." It says the easy mixing of the races in international hotels has shown the races can mix in other areas without "ugly incidents." In other words, it affirms that normal human interaction can take place comfortably and naturally in SA." This also underscores the point that businessmen should be allowed to develop markets wherever they want. "Although this latest move is positive, it must not be forgotten it is only one of many that must follow if the process of reform is to reach into the broader mass of society."

Slabbert on Return to Stability

Former PFP leader Fredrik Van Zyl Slabbert told a University of Pretoria meeting that he wants " 'to investigate outside Parliament how to undermine (ondergrawe) violence,' " Sue Leeman reports on page 12. Slabbert also listed three ways to achieve a return to stability: "the discontinuation of force, 'which has the effect of trying to hold down the lid on a boiling pot;' the creation of opportunities so that communities can stabilise themselves; and getting rid of apartheid, allowing freedom of association, letting blacks organise internally and then negotiating, as the African National Congress asked." Slabbert also said there must be debate among all extraparliamentary groups on ending violence and he was not promoting any one group. "I am not a UDF [United Democratic Front] junkie or an ANC groupie. My patriotic response (to violence) is to talk to all parties in the matter."

Relatives Taken to Police

"Relatives of some of the 11 Winterveld residents shot by Bophuthatswana police two weeks ago are reported to have been escorted from their homes by heavily armed police to attend a 'secret' meeting with top homeland officials," another report on the same page says. "The Mabopane Winterveld Crisis Committee has expressed fears that family members may be coerced into signing an undertaking not to take part in any future mass funeral" after an earlier mass funeral was canceled.

Support for Warmbaths Fired Workers

"Major trade-union groups have rallied behind workers who have been dismissed because of a recent 10-day stayaway at Warmbaths in the Northern Transvaal," Mike Siluma reports on the same page. The Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions has filed papers in the Pretoria industrial court on behalf of 36 dismissed workers and the Council of Unions of South Africa has offered to provide legal assistance to the workers. The Congress of South African Trade Unions has also expressed solidarity with the workers and blamed the government for the stayaway.

Security Arrangement With Ciskei

"The special security arrangement between South Africa and Ciskei indicate that Pretoria perceives a general worsening of the security situation," according to the latest bulletin of the Africa Institute of South Africa, Colleen Ryan reports on the same page. Under the agreemnt with Ciskei, "South Africa places its security staff at the disposal of the law enforcement branch of Ciskei state security." It is the first formal agreement between South Africa and an independent homeland "in curbing 'subversive' activities."

Blacks, Indians Quit Chamber of Commerce

"All the Indian and black members of the Nelspruit and District Chamber of Commerce have resigned as a result of decisions taken at an emergency meeting concerning a stayaway by black workers last week," another report on the same page says. The meeting decided that no employee absent from work because of the stayaway would be paid for the time he did not work and all workers would be fired in the event of another stayaway. "The 14 Indian and black Chamber of Commerce members, however, did not agree to these decisions."

Bishop Tutu Interview

THE STAR's "Weekend" section carries an interview with Bishop Desmond Tutu by Garalt MacLiam on page 1 and 3, in which Tutu says that "white people in this country have had it too good and they won't be moved until they are shaken by something that will make them look at reality in the face. If I were white, I would need a lot of grace to want to oppose a system that provided me with so many priviliges and so many advantages." Turning to the pass laws, Bishop Tutu says that "so far as we've had anything, it's a lot of semantic games. The government has said that on July 1 it will abolish pass laws and then when you listen carefully you hear them talking about orderly urbanisation." Whites in the country must prepare for the inevitable, Tutu says. There is no way they "are going to continue ruling the roost in this country as they have done for so long and it is something that has to be internalised and prepared for." The South African media, however, are not preparing people adequately for this, and the SABC and *THE CITIZEN* "talk as if the thing they must do is to try and encourage whites to hold on and make miniscule adjustments. What they should be telling them is that there must be a more equitable distribution."

STAR on U.S. Actions Against Libya

"Not in many a year has a big power reacted as strongly to a Third World upstart as the United States is now doing towards Libya," the Johannesburg *THE STAR* on 11 April says in an editorial on page 6. However, effectively fighting terrorism "is not as easy as sending out an aircraft carrier. The heightened threat of hijacking and bombings is making life uncomfortable for millions of Americans around the world — and for many others of different nationalities who might fall foul of their random deeds. A South African exile movement has links with Libya: that is an incidental reason why it is in the interests of a peaceful solution in this land that Al-Qadhdhafi's standing should not be strengthened. Many will wish President Reagan could find some more subtle and more effective means of bringing him to heel."

STAR on Funerals

In a second editorial on the same page, *THE STAR* says that banning meetings, publications, or people is no solution to the country's problems. "In the townships, funerals provide a substitute for banned meetings. Emotionally charged as they are, they are potential dynamite. The authorities can either ignore the funerals in the hope that anger will dissipate or they can try to assert the law with a high-profile presence. But clearly the show of force is provocative: it merely primes the explosive." PFP MP Helen Suzman has called on Law and Order Minister Le Grange to stop imposing restrictions on funerals because they result in more violence. "Her logic should be blindingly obvious to those whose duty it is, after all, to discourage violence, not heighten its potential."

Slabbert on One-Man-One-Vote

In his "My View" column on the same page, Fredrik Van Zyl Slabbert writes that while the one-man-one-vote concept is central to any solution for the country, a few things will have to happen before the vote is extended to everyone on an equal basis. "For one, pressures are going to have to increase on this government to get rid of apartheid structures and institutions. Also people must be allowed to organise freely and legally in South Africa. This means unbanning organisations and releasing political prisoners." This would lead to even more political activity "In which political aspirations can be democratically reflected. In short, an equal franchise will be the culmination of a process of change. This change is going to be more or less violent depending on the actions of Government and those who oppose it." The government can reduce the level of violence by committing itself totally to the elimination of apartheid.

Links With Africa Vitally Important

Political reporter Gary Van Staden notes on page 7 that Neil Van Heerden, the deputy director general of the Department of Foreign Affairs, told a meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand that it was time South Africans admitted "that the country's links with Africa — specifically regional trade — had become of vital strategic importance." Van Heerden said cooperation and coexistence had many benefits for South Africa while the basis for such cooperation lay in the region's interdependence. However, "more and more lines of communication would have to be opened between South Africa and its neighbours" to facilitate this cooperation. These lines of communication could also "act as a 'safety net' in the event of an incident and prevent what could otherwise grow into military action."

Naude, Marais Meetings

On the same page, Gary Van Staden constrasts two Johannesburg meetings, one of which was addressed by Reformed National Party (HNP) leader Jaap Marais and the other by South African Council of Churches General Secretary Beyers Naude. Although both meetings were " 'calls to whites,' " the calls were quite different. "The HNP supporters came to listen to a man whose beliefs they already shared, while the next night hundreds of whites came to learn something new about beliefs many of them still instinctively mistrust." HNP supporters were convinced that they knew how to solve the country's problems, but Naude's audience was "in confusion — desperate for a solution they knew was not that simple."

Brits 'Back Door' Removals

"The township authorities of Brits were attempting to achieve forced removals via the back door by refusing to allow residents to build on or live in vacant houses and stands in Oulokasie, the Pretoria Supreme Court heard yesterday," Kym Hamilton reports on page 10 of the *THE STAR*. A Brit resident "has sought the help of the Supreme Court in enforcing his right to live in Oulokaise" and is seeking a court order to force the development board into allocating him a vacant house or stand on which to build a house.

Interdict Against Miners

"Blyvooruitzicht Gold Mining Co Ltd has obtained an order interdicting its workers from intimidating other employees, destroying property or interfering with the operation of the mine," another report on the same page says. The company had already obtained an interdict after miners went on strike on 9 March and it has been extended until 22 April.

BEELD on Reagan Remarks

In an editorial on page 10, Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 11 April asks: "If President Reagan can recognize the intricacies of the South African situation, why are so many South Africans unable to do the same?" Referring to the U.S. President's statement at a press conference on the dilemma facing the state president and the government in carrying out its reform program, the paper says the most important aspect of President Reagan's statement is his insight in understanding that there are forces at work in this country which, if they gain the upper hand, would in no way lead to a better life than that toward which the government is striving. But the paper adds: "It is one thing to say the right things, and quite another to do the right things. If President Reagan really has so much understanding for South Africa's problems, and if he would like, in the interests of the United States, to see an orderly society established here, then it is within his power to show it by supporting moderates in this country with actions no less than with words."

BEELD on Slabbert

In a second editorial on page 10, the paper says there is a perception that Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, by leaving parliament, is promoting the cause of extraparliamentary forces and that , in effect, he glosses over their violent methods even though he may not mean to. Nevertheless, the paper says, with his latest action Slabbert finds himself firmly in circles which are being accused of having no interest in orderly change. In the past, Slabbert has said the only significant debate is that between the government and the ANC, and this week he spoke at a meeting arranged by the UDF, where he stated that he wanted to be a part of a debate which can bring real change. "In this debate," the paper concludes, "Dr Slabbert certainly does not find himself on the side of the government. The only significant side, according to his own statement, is therefore the ANC. Has Dr Slabbert revealed more of himself, then, and of the UDF than pious denials can ever correct?"

Need for Free Information

In his "Political *BEELD*" column on page 10, Willie Kuhn writes that Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel has said the national debate cannot procced if the population is not clearly informed about the proposals and policy directions of the government. "This 'national debate' encompasses more information than just that of and by the government. There is a wide range of views which have to be heard — otherwise it is not debate but a one-way traffic in ideas." But what happens, he asks, when movements and leaders who represent significant political streams are not allowed in the debate and their statemenst are not allowed to be heard? "Do our political leaders realize that a whole generation of young Afrikaners has grown up with, for instance, no first-hand knowledge of the ANC and is told by other opinion makers what they ought to think? Is it then surprising that students from Stellenbosch University last year took the unheard of step of trying to get into discussion with the ANC?" Kuhn then cites the recent example of the confusion over whether or not Mrs Winnie Mandela may be quoted and the consequent publication of interviews with her by some newspapers. These, he says, proved most revealing and valuable. He warns that information which is witheld does not remove the ideas, but radicalizes thoughts and slows down debate with the result that the eventful debate, when it takes place, faces much more difficult conditions. "Unfortunatley apartheid has too many elements which contain the suppression of black nationalism. Time had shown this does not work. People can be restricated and organizations banned, but certain ideas and emotions which have gripped groups or nations are not simply erased. This is why the dismantling of apartheid should also include urgent examination of failed and dangerous practices which place democratic expression in jeopardy." Kuhn calls for the release of suppressed information to allow a representative national debate. He calls for the removal of names from black lists so that those people can become part of the debate. "As long as the national debate is inhibited, however, by too many restrictions, and as long as the borders of discussion and information are not drawn so as to include important thought directions, there will be a clogging of the arteries of the political system, and therein lies danger."

Pass Arrests Drop Drastically

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 10 April on page 3 reports that arrests for pass offenses have dropped drastically since the government view on influx control changed.

Reporter Karin Brynard says it is understood that development boards, in expectation of the abolition of influx control and the passbook system at the end of June this year, have already relaxed the regulations in this regard. In December, the report says, only 37 blacks were prosecuted for not being in possession of passbooks, while the figure for January was 23. This compares with the period September 1984 to June 1985 when about 1,100 people were prosecuted per month.

MP on Munsieville Removal

On page 4, the paper reports that Leon Wessels, National Party MP for Krugersdorp, told parliament that every citizen has the right to peaceful protest, and this right is not confined to whites. He was speaking on the tensions between the white residents of Dan Pienaarsville and the blacks of Munsieville. Wessels admitted that last year he and the government had differed on the removal of Munsieville. "He did so because 'one cannot close one's eyes to reality and because I want no part in forced removals.' " He said blacks have the right to give their views in a peaceful manner why they should not be forcibly removed. The onus, he said, then rests with the authorities to reconcile the opposing views.

Moves From Moutse

On page 4 the paper reports that large numbers of people from Moutse, who do not want to become part of Kwandebele, are being moved by the government to Immerpan near Roedtan in the northern Transvaal. An official spokesman said that 187 families have already been moved and another 126 families have indicated that they also wish to be moved.

New Black Cities

On page 7, the paper reports that the chairman of the West Rand administration board, John Knoetze, has said six new black cities the size of Soweto will have to be built in the next 14 years to provide for blacks moving to the urban areas. Knoetze said that demographic forecasts indicate that by the end of the century about 7 million people will live in cities. Half of them, he said, will establish themselves in the existing metropolitan areas, but the rest will settle in viable development points such as that at Harrismith in the Free State. "As soon as influx control is abolished in June it will be of the utmost importance that enough land is made available for the existing black residential areas to avoid large-scale housing shortages and squatting. It is important that these areas are identified early and be provided with services, so that new arrivals in the metropolitan areas can be accommodated."

Advice to Visiting Groups

On page 8, Harold Pakendorf writes in his column that among the stream of visitors to South Africa, there are some who carry enough weight for us to take an interest in them. One of these groups, he says, was the Commonwealth group and another the group appointed by President Reagan. The report of the Reagan group will influence the present and future administrations in Washington. What advice, Pakendorf asks, can one give to these visiting groups? First, that it is not possible to isolate South Africa and apply pressures here only. Sanctions against South Africa will mean sanctions against everyone south of the Congo River. Second, accept that the government is sincere about reform. Look at what has taken place in a bare 2 years, since even the unrest began. Third, accept that white and black are aware that the real problem is not apartheid legislation but black political rights, and this is the issue being addressed, not some law which has to be abolished. But also accept that, together with this, there is another issue, namely the whites' search for security. Fourth, why only pressure South Africa to enter into dialogue with anyone? On what grounds can the ANC continue with a program of threats which hint at nationalization, press censorship, and the like? Why not also pressure the ANC and other groups? "Answer this question: What is it that has to be removed here — racism or oppression? Or should the one simply replace the other? The Reagan group in particular must answer this question: How can Washington assist orderly reform here? By approaching the matter in such a manner that Pretoria will feel there is an honest attempt being made to be fair. There are possibilities which can be opened by the Commonwealth group and the Reagan group. But it will need careful treading — on their part, as well as on ours."

Threats to Activists

On page 10 the paper reports that black activists in the Galeshewe residential area of Kimberly will now face their own medicine. This, says the report, is the message in threats to the activists who are being held responsible for petrol bombing incidents. The publicity secretary of the Galeshewe youth organization, James Letswalo, has taken one of the threatening letters to the press. The letter threatens that petrol bombs will be used against him, as he has used them in the past. The letter also asks why he does not cry over attacks on "the friends of our people, the South African police?" The report says another activist, Bob Mereki, has also received a threatening letter.

Mulder Involved in AWB

"Prominent Conservative Party figure Dr Connie Mulder has been involved in secret initiation ceremonies of the extremist white Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement](AWB) stromtroopers, Mr Piet Coetzer (NP Springs) charged last night," political reporter Ebrahim Moosa says on page 2 of Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 10 April. Coetzer also told the House of Assembly that Mulder had appeared publicly at AWB meetings, "where he claimed that his presence on stage was an indication that he had 'returned to his people.' "

Disappointment at George Meeting

"Lawaaikamp's chief spokesman and leader, Mr Kenneth Siboto, last night expressed 'deep disappointment and anger' with the outcome of an urgent meeting between township leaders, municipal officials and police in George hours earlier," Chris Bateman reports on the same page. Siboto said " 'at the meeting they accused us of throwing stones. They wouldn't answer any of our questions. They just want us to move to Sandkraal where they say we must put up our houses.' " However, Siboto said township residents will not move to Sandkraal unless there are houses available.

People's Court in Port Alfred

In another report on the same page, the paper says that kangaroo courts have reappeared in the eastern Cape township of Port Alfred and one man was killed by a " 'necklace' " and others have been brutally beaten after having been "allegedly accused by 'comrades of theft.' " One man said he had been handcuffed and beaten with a sjambok by about 20 " 'comrades.' " "He was told his punishment had been ordered by a man known to him as a leader of the United Democratic Front." The police liaison officer for the eastern Cape confirmed that several people had been beaten by what appeared to be a people's court and that the charred body of one of those beaten had been found.

CAPE TIMES on George

In an editorial on pae 6, the paper says it hopes that it is not too late for reconciliation and understanding, but that this will not be generated by the way George municipality has acted against local blacks. "On the contrary, it could help to stir up revolutionary fervour, and make reconciliation and peace impossible in that area." The municipality's decision to dismiss black workers is "defensible," "though provocative." However, the decision to replace the blacks with coloreds "is racist and discriminatory, has no part in a country where job reservation is supposed to be a thing of the past, and could inflame labour relations to white-heat." The municipality's efforts to have blacks moved from the township of Lawaaikamp, which is across the road from a colored area, to Sandkraal, which is further away, are creating "an explosive situation. If it blows up, the George Municipality will itself have to bear much of the blame."

Botha Government 'Timidity'

"A curious atmosphere of stagnation and paralysis is developing in South Africa's politics, largely as a result of the yawning credibility gap between the Botha administration's reformist professions and the iron-fisted repression of black protest which is the continuing South African reality," the paper says in another editorial on the same page. Although political analysts believe that President Botha will maintain his majority by a comfortable margin even though there may be some erosion of support and while "the right seems to be more of a threat in the guise of extra-parliamentary violence than in electoral politics," the "right wing's new-found confidence seems to have induced a new timidity on the part of the Botha administration — and greater boldness on the part of the advocates of rigorous repression." Botha needs to rejuvenate his "tired and dispirited government" with a "flourish of bold leadership."

CAPE TIMES on 'Hotel Apartheid'

In a third editorial on the same page, the paper welcomes the lifting of "hotel apartheid." This form of apartheid as "petty seperation" is now mostly gone. The government should now move on to the more deep-rooted apartheid. "It should start with the total abolition of the pass laws and end with the abolition of apartheid in government, power and decision-making, which is where this 'outdated' policy has its roots.

DPSC March Report

"The number of detentions was double for the same period in 1985, the Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC] said in its March report," the paper says on page 7. "The report said that short-term preventive detention under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act is being used extensively as a substitute for emergency powers until new legislation is introduced." The report also found that more than 12,000 people were detained during the 7 and 1/2 months of the state of emergency and 290 people are currently in detention. Of political trials in March, the DPSC found that appeals against detentions and banning orders by 15 people were upheld, 71 people were acquitted or had charges against them withdrawn, and 10 were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 1 to 12 years. Three people were also deported in March.

De Kock Says Worst Over

"The economy has weathered the worst and adjusted to a lower gold price — crucial to its export performance — and accelerated debt repayment, Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard De Kock said yesterday," Gerald Prosalendis reports on pages 1 and 2 of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 11 April. De Kock said that last year's current account surplus of 7 billion rands " 'enabled us to negotiate from a position of strength.' " He noted that the country withstood a capital outflow of 10 billion rands last year, 5 billion of which was in the fourth quarter. De Kock also said there had been a "significant change of attitude" on the part of foreign banks recently and "U.S. banks in particular were finding it less difficult to talk to SA, De Kock said." However, " 'long-term prospects are not good unless we can normalise relations with overseas financial markets. As long as this country has to maintain a large current account surplus we will have politically imposed constraints on growth.' "

Boycott Meeting Called Off

"A meeting between organisers of the consumer boycott in Port Elizabeth and a group of whites — lead by Andrew Savage, PFP MP for Walmer, the mayor Ben Olivier and the Director of the Chamber of Commerce, Tony Gilson, was called off at the last moment yesterday afternoon," the paper reports on page 2. The meeting, organized on the private initiative of Port Elizabeth businessmen, was the second attempt to meet boycott leaders.

Campaign for Unionist's Release

"Two Congress of SA Trade Union affiliates are campaigning for the release of union member Philemon Maphanga," the paper reports on page 3. "They also want withdrawal of trespass and contempt of court charges against 74 workers who participated in a sit-in in March."

Tents for Homeless

"Two leading church bodies have sought permission from Johannesburg's director of Housing, Mr P.Wilsnach, to pitch tents for 10 homeless coloured families in an open veld near Western coloured township," Sophie Tema says on the same page. "The families — all of Western township — have been living in the local Methodist church for three weeks since being evicted from homes in which they were sub-tenants. Their homes were bulldozed to make way for a redevelopment scheme in the area."

MEDUNSA Boycott

Thelma Tuch reports on page 5 that the two white students at the Medical University of South Africa [MEDUNSA] whose admission sparked off a class boycott, were the only undergraduates to attend class on 10 April. The university's public relations officer said the boycott would be discussed at a regular meeting next week.

No Cash Flow Problems at UIF

"The Unemployment Insurance Fund [UIF] is in no danger of cash-flow problems yet, according to UIF commissioner Jack

Scheepers," Chris Cairncross reports on page 5. "This is in sharp contrast to the situation during much of 1985 when demands on the UIF led to monthly expenditure regularly exceeding revenue by R12 m to R15m." However, contributions to the UIF have been raised.

Business Day on Motor Industry

"The effects of the recession are being felt more deeply in the motor industry than in most sectors of the economy," *BUSINESS DAY* says in an editorial on page 6. High interests rates, the collapse of the rand, and a "particularly rought tax knock" are all responsible for the industry's difficulties and as "government was primarily responsible for creating the hot-house environment in which the motor industry flourished," it should "accept responsibility for smoothing the return to a more natural market-related situation." The motor industry is an important sector of the economy and employs thousands of people. "It is suffering excessively and deserves a measure of short-term relief."

BUSINESS DAY on Slabbert

Commenting on this week's speech by Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert in Johannesburg, the paper says in a second editorial on the same page that "when Slabbert advocates extra-parliamentary action as being superior to the humdrum business of opposition in Parliament, he surely owes it to his audience to explain how, prescisely, extra-parliamentary activity translates into democracy. From other members of the UDF we have heard calls for boycotts, for sanctions, for disinvestments, for a refusal to negotiate, even for violence. Where does Dr Slabbert's new vision fit into this kind of thing?" He has not yet told us. We think he should."

Instability in White Politics

"There can be little doubt now that a crisis is impending in the National Party over the whole question of apartheid reform," Stanley Uys writes in a column on the same page. The National Party caucus, "with no clear idea of where the party is going, is starting to form potentially warring factions." "This faction-forming is not evident on the surface yet, because President Botha is still firmly in control as party leader, but the sub-surface activity is indicative of the caucus's loss of faith in Botha's ability to map out a future for the NP." Although many things are possible in South Africa's future, "a period of instability is inevitable now in white politics. Hitherto, in spite of black unrest over the years, white rule has been relatively stable; and although they would probably never admit it, this has been a reassuring element in the calculations of Western governments and foreign investors." It is likely that "the impending instability in white politics will cause as much alarm among Western governments and foreign investors as the previous two years of black violence have done, because the first casualty of white political instability will be apartheid reform. Probably another result of white political instability will be the creation of a vacuum into which the military will begin to move, much as they have done regionally in southern Africa." The white-black conflict has destabilized the country already, but "a white-white conflict now will add dangerously to this destabilisation."

Abolishing Namibian Ethnic Legislation

"The recommendation tabled in Namibia's National Assembly this week, to abolish controversial ethnic legislation, proclamation AG8, could lead to the removal of some of the last vestiges of discrimination in the territory," Brian Jones says on page 8 in a report from Windhoek. "The proposal aims at replacing the system of ethnic grovernments set up by the proclamation with a new political and administrative dispensation based on a geographical division of the country."

Unionizing Black Policemen

"The complex and unusual task of unionising black policemen has been highlighted by recent protest action from Soweto council employees belonging to the SA Black Municipal Workers Unions (SABMAWU)," Claire Pickard-Cambridge reports on the same page. The council's 400 policemen were fired for refusing to sign an undertaking not to strike, but they have been reinstated and the council is negotiating with SABMAWU. "Organising policemen is a sensitive issue because most black unions regard police as 'apartheid collaborators.' " Difficulties involved in organizing black policemen include the fact that most are organized in compounds and it is difficult to gain access to them, most are from rural areas and those recruited from the homelands are often warned against joining unions, municipal workers are prohibited from striking, many cannot pay union dues because of low salaries, and independent unions cannot readily organize workers because many municipalities require their employees to join in-house unions.

Transport Fares Not To Go Down

"Train, air bus and taxi fares will not be reduced after yesterday's fuel price drop and neither will freight, electricity, coal and postal rates," Zenaide Vendeiron reports on pages 1 and 2 of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 12 April. In a related article on page 2, Jackie Unwin reports that "consumer bodies and retailers are furious that State-controlled bodies do not intend to lower their tariffs after the drop in the fuel price." A spokesman for the Consumer Council said that the government bodies had used the fuel price increase to justify price hikes, so it was only fair that the fuel price decrease be reflected in lower prices.

Soldiers in Court

Dirk Nel reports on page 2 on the court appearance by four black members of the SADF's Schiettoch Reconnaisance Corps on a murder charge in connection with the hand grenade attack on a bar in Lulekani township which killed 5 people and injured 13. The reason for the unit's presence in the township and the events preceding the grenade attack are not known, but "there has apparently been a great deal of tension in the township, according to residents. This has been mainly because of a large influx of Mozambican refugees, who have apparently been largely rejected by residents because they have been receiving food supplies from Government and missionary agencies."

PFP Believes Parliament 'Relevant'

"The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] has reacted sharply yesterday to Government accusations that it was undermining confidence in the role of Parliament in South Africa," the paper reports on page 5. "Mr Horace Van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston) said he could state 'catergorically' that the PFP believed Parliament was relevant and had a significant role to play in reform."

STAR on New ID's

Commenting on the new ID documents in an editorial on page 8, *THE STAR* says that they will "include a set of digits denoting race" and asks: "Does it mean the race will continue to be the base for ordering our society?" "It seems the IDS are intended to satisfy two basic governmental desires: to keep a 'Big Brother' record, and to make race an easily recognisable number." The editorial also asks if fingerprinting for the new IDS is really necessary, since there is already too much government interference in people's lives. "The government must re-examine the concept of fingerprinted IDS and produce better reasons for having them than the fact that they make for better control."

In his "Political Commentary" on the same page, David Braun discusses an "excellent speech" by PFP finance spokesman Harry Schwarz in Parliament this week in which "he proposes a five-year plan with five essential elements to drag the country from the political and economic quagmire." Brian Goodall, another PFP finance spokesman, "made a sobering speech in the same debate in which he painted a chilling picture of just how South Africa had deteriorated economically in the past decade." Goodall asked if the government did not realize that its economic policy and caused such "havoc." "From the reaction on the Government side of the Assembly to Messrs Schwarz and Goodall it would seem there was no such realisation. Where Mr Schwarz had slammed the Budget in no uncertain terms, Nationalist MPS waxed lyrically about what a fantastic job the Minister of Finance had done." In his speech, Schwarz called for the immediate end of discriminatory legislation, agreement to talk to leaders of all sections of the population without setting conditions, promoting the growth of a moderate center, equalizing social services, and lauching an employment program, as well as privatization , deregulation, budget cuts, encouragement of savings and capital formation, and "some sacrifice from the haves in this country." What is needed then, Braun says, "is courage from the men (and woman) who sit in the Assembly to rise above their political differences and grasp these new ideas. And if the present NP [National Party] leadership appears unwilling to try radical solutions to radical problems, then someone else among those Ministers and MPs ought to come forward and lead."

Broederbond Seeks ANC Talks

"The secret Afrikaner Broederbond [AB] is interested in talking to the outlawed African National Congress, despite pro forma denials by the AB chairman, professor J.P. De Lange," Patrick Laurence says on pages 1 and 2 of Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English for 11-17 April. "*WEEKLY MAIL* can confirm Lusaka-based reports that the ANC was approached by an emissary acting for the Broederbond on the question of discussions. *WEEKLY MAIL* knows the identity of the emissary but agrees not to disclose his name." The emissary said " 'both sides are very eager to talk,' " but there was no prospect of any formal meeting in the near future. One problem with a meeting is that many members of the Broederbond are also in government and President Botha has forbidden talks with the ANC while it remains committed to armed struggle, but this difficulty could be gotten around by sending an AB member "in the guise of, say, an academic, who could then report back informally to" the other members. "Despite its obscurantist image, the AB is a modernising, adaptive force. Its role is to monitor the political situation closely in order to appraise how best to ensure the survival of Afrikanerdom. Clearly, the ANC is a major component in the present crisis. Equally clearly its views are pertinent to the Broeders' appraisals."

Treason Trial Evidence Altered

In a report on page 3 on the Pietermaritzburg treason trial, Tony Oosthuizen notes that "an expert state witness" this week admitted that a recording of statements by an alleged coconspirator of the four treason trialists contains " 'portions where changes had been made' to the recording, including an 'obvious interruption.' " During earlier testimony, the witness "said he had examined all the tapes being used as evidence in the trial and had found that 'there had been no attempt to edit them.' "

NF Condemns Imposition of Boycotts

"The National Forum [NF] has hit out at the imposition of consumer boycotts by 'faceless committees' without prior consultation," another report on the same page says. "This has resulted in hardships 'on our people by these elements who enforce the boycott in an undemocratic manner,' the NF said in resolution adopted at its recent annual conference in Durban."

Police Give Full Reasons for Detention

"In a significant departure from their usual practice, Security Police have given full reasons for detaining a Durban man, after his family brought a Supreme Court case contesting the validity of his detention," Carmel Rickard reports on the same page. The wife of Thembinkosi Majozi had brought an application asking that her husband's detention order be declared invalid since he was "an 'a-political man' and a devoted Roman Catholic, strongly opposed to violence." "Completely reversing their usual procedure," police have given full details of their claims against Majozi, charging that he was running safe houses for ANC members and that he himself belonged to the ANC. The family has withdrawn their application for Majozi's release. Lawyers say the case is significant because it is the first time police have given full reasons for a detention.

School Unrest Reviewed

Also on page 3, Sefako Nyaka says that despite the call by the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) for a return to school, thousands of students are still boycotting classes in Vosloorus on the East Rand, in Ratanda, Heidelberg, in Potchefstroom, and in Claremont, among other places. Students have returned to school in Soweto, but "there is no serious teaching going on, according to Reverend Molefe Tsele" of the NECC, while schools in Natal's Lamontville township have been suspended. School attendance in the eastern and western Cape is reported to be very low, with schools in Duncan Village virtually empty.

Deal Between Traders, Boycott Organizers

"A wave of retrenchments was expected as the black consumer boycott of white stores was resumed on Monday," Mike Loewe reports from Port Elizabeth on page 4. However, "under a deal struck between traders in the townships and organisations supporting the boycott, employees retrenched by white shopowners will be hired by township traders." The traders have also pledged to keep markups below 15 percent and compliance with the agreement will be monitored by a committee which includes members of the East Cape African Chambers of Commerce and the United Democratic Front."

Ciskei Stayaway

"Community organisations affiliated to the United Democratic Front in Alice, in the Ciskei, have called a one-day stayaway in protest against the continued detention of senior UDF official, the reverend M.A. Stofile," the paper reports on page 5. "This comes after the Ciskei Supreme Court in Bisho this week heard an urgent application for an interdict restraining police from assaulting Stofile."

De Jonge Interview

On pages 6 and 7, *THE WEEKLY MAIL* carries an "exclusive interview" with Klaas De Jonge, who has taken refugee in the old Netherlands Emabssy in Pretoria and who will stand trial under the Internal Security Act, by Pat Sidley which "took place at the end of last year." De Jonge said that "he did not believe he would get a fair trial in South Africa — although there would be a pretence of one," because the South African legal system defended " 'the racist regime and the priviliges of the group in power.' " He also said " 'it is the South African Government which is the terrorist. Not I.' " De Jonge's "path to detention in a South African prison and refuge in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria began in Mozambique where he had witnessed the aftermath of the SADF raid on Matola." De Jonge said he came to feel that he had to do something because " 'I hate racism.' " He also said that he "decided to escape from the security police and take refuge in the Dutch Embassy because of 'the arrogance of the South African Police.' "

Economic Situation

"Disinvestment, sanctions pressure and continuing unrest have knocked confidence, which is essential for a real recovery," Reg Rumney writes on page 13. However, "casting light on the gloom this week was a comeback in the rand/dollar rate, the fact that gold is holding up in spite of the oil price fall, and that a drop in the petrol seems almost certain." The Reserve Bank's recent move to allow banks to lend more is "part of its attempt to rekindle economic activity." Nevertheless, any recovery tht takes place this year "is likely to be very modest and off a low base. And while a lower oil price does have good spinoffs for South Africa, and gold may not be about to fall through the floor, there is also no sign of it soaring just yet. Political factors may once more put pressure on the rand, the continuance of whose recent rise has been met with some scepticism."

SACP's influence

Pages 13 and 14 carry a feature on the South African Communist Party [SACP] and its influence in the country. In one article, Patrick Laurence says that to some the hoisting of SACP and Soviet flags at unrest funerals is "prima facie evidence of some support for communism in the black population. But whether that support is pervasive is another question. Nor is it per se proof that the SACP is the dominant party in the tripartite alliance between it, the ANC and the South African Congress of Trade Unions." Tom Lodge, a university of the Witwatersrand academic who is studying the SACP, believes that the flags are raised spontaneously and not at the "behest of the underground." "The SACP is a small vanguard party which is not committed to mass recruitment in South Africa, he said in an interview." The flags also serve as a reminder "that the SACP — and with it the Soviet Union — is part of the alliance seeking the overthrow of the existing order in South Africa," Laurence adds. However, since the SACP is a "secret organization," whose leadership, and even rank-and-file members are largely unknown, "it is difficult and even hazardous to appraise its role except in the most general terms." Craig Williamson, "the Former Security Police officer who penetrated the ANC while purporting to be a radical, spoke with respect of the political skills of the SACP. He labelled its strategic thinking 'most sophisticated' and 'years ahead' of that of the established parties." According to Williason, "its 'game plan' was not to assert itself against the non-communists but to support the ANC in its struggle for a nonracial South Africa based on the Freedom Charter while building up a talented elite of dedicated communists ready to press on to the second stage of the revolution — the creation of a socialist society." Laurence notes that "the popular political culture of the townships abounds with strong socialist sentiments," but adds that "the antipathy to capitalism in the townships is not so much the result of SACP propaganda as the product of South Africa's policy of 'racial capitalism', in which nearly all the benefits of capitalism accrue to white capitalists and in which, recently, aspirant black capitalists were largely hamstrung (except in the 'homelands')." Nevertheless, "the growing socialist constituencey provides a potentially fertile area for SACP recruitment, should the SACP abandon its elite vanguard role and seek to become a mass-based party."

SACP's Increasing Visibility

In another article on the same pages, Howard Barrell discusses the SACP's growing visibility, noting "there are convincing indications that the recent increase in the SACP's profile is partly the result of a conscious decision taken at its last congress, held in London in late 1984. Indications are that the SACP concluded the best way for it to strengthen the African National Congress alliance was to concentrate more of its forces on building its own strength as the SACP. This would relate to its view that the organisation of workers must be strengthened in order to ensure the leading role of the working class in the 'national liberation struggle.' " As a sign of its high profile, the party has started producing "a long quarterly agitational pamphlet, called *Umsebenzi (The Worker)*, which includes instruction on both political issues and underground work." Barrell says there are two main conditions favoring the party's growth at the present time: "One, because never before has there been so broad a consensus among militants that postapartheid society must include a far-reaching economic restructuring — a view pioneered by the SACP," and "two because the experience of the past two years of revolt has shown the need for highly disciplined organisation. And it is a reasonable observation that there is probably no more experienced and professional practitioner of the politics of conspiracy in South Africa today than the SACP."

Joe Slovo Profiled

On page 15, Barrell profiles SACP Chairman Joe Slovo, whom Barrell calls an "affable and humorous man," popular with the ANC external mission and also among other blacks as a symbol. Slovo is said to have "a horror of 'apparatchiks' and aggressively conformist political behaviour" and to support Gorbachev's efforts at economic reform. "As far as can be ascertained, Slovo is currently the chief of staff of Umkhonto we Size [Spear of the Nation]. This makes him number three in the ANC military hiearchy, below Umkhonto commander Joe Modise and deputy commander/political commissar Chris Hani." Slovo is also the first and only white to be elected to the ANC executive committee.

COSAS to Test Banning

Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 13 April reports on page 1 that the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) "is to challenge the validity of its banning order in the Natal Supreme Court." "The outlawed student organisation, which was banned last August, will argue against the ban on the grounds that Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange did not follow certain procedures and did not properly apply his mind to the matter," Arlen Getz reports. "A date has not yet been set for the hearing."

Call for Kagiso Witnesses

Jeremy Shepherd Smith reports on page 1 that the lawyers for the Krugersdorp Residents' Organisation have "printed thousands of pamphlets asking for more witnesses to alleged police and SADF misconduct in Munsieville and Kagiso townships to come forward so statements can be taken." The pamphlets list 13 incidents in which the lawyers are seeking witnesses.

Bophuthatswana Policeman Set Alight

Another report on page 1 says "a Bophuthatswana policeman has been admitted to the Ga-Rankuwa hospital after being doused with petrol and set alight by an angry mob in the trouble-torn Winterveld township." It was the "first known petrol attack on a policeman in Bophuthatswana."

Police Control Funeral

Mudini Maivha reports on the same page that police "turned away many mourners from the funeral of our handgrenade victims at Lulekani township in Gazankulu" Saturday. The conditions laid down by the magistrate for the holding of the funeral specified that only "300 close relatives and friends of the victims" could attend. "Before the service police refused to release the bodies before they were sure mourners would abide by the restrictions, said residents."

Policeman Describes Assault

Jeremy Shepherd Smith reports on page 2 that SAP Constable Richard Mohlala says he was beaten by other policemen during vigilante-type raid on Kagiso seven weeks ago. Mohlla said he was attacked "for no reason" by seven white men and a black man while walking in the township. After the attack " 'the men said nothing and merely continued down the road. I knew they were policemen because, being in the force myself, I recognised the police overalls. I think they were from Unit 19, a special anti-riot squad,' " he said. Police would not comment on the accusation because their investigation into the "possibility that policemen were involved in the raid" is still in progress.

HNP Leader Criticized

In the "Just Jon" column on page 11, Jon Qwelane comments on a speech by Herstigte Nasionale Party (Reformed National Party, HNP) leader Jaap Marais that curfews must be introduced and black persons defying them shot. "Time without number I have heard whites saying that they are scared of the prospect of blacks taking over the country, and there will be a rampage of revenge and the like," Qwelane says. "Those who think black lives are so worthless as to be snuffed out for refusing to comply with curfews should look to themselves for blame should things get out hand after our liberation, which is not debatable but is as sure as the daily sunrise."

Change Needed Now

In an editorial on page 14, *THE SUNDAY STAR* says "many political thinkers — white as well as black now — doubt whether the Botha government has the will or even any intention, to set up conditions for fundamental change." "What must come soon is the end of Group Areas and Population Registration; the release of all black leadership, from Nelson Mandela downwards; the unbanning of the ANC and other organisations." Only though "some credible change on these lines" in this session of Parliament can the government have "valid hopes" for restoring peace.

New Parliamentary Alliance

David Breier reports on page 14 on speculation that a new "centrist grouping is set to enter the South African political arena as early as next year." Harry Schwarz, Progressive Federal Party (PFP) MP for Yeoville, was presenting the new group's position, Breier says, when he said in Parliament this week that "the centre of South African politics must advance and become a meaningful united force for all people of all races and language groups to deal with the extremists from the Left and the Right." Schwarz also commented on negotiations with black leaders: "There is no need for agendas, there is no need for preconditions on anyone's part, there is no need to stipulate non-negotiables in advance." Breier says "one of the problems of the proposed centrist party is to find a leader" and says the group's strategy will include holding the balance of power in the white chamber "as well as winning the support of the majorities in the coloured and Indian chambers. This will give a centrist alignment great leverage. It will be in a position to impede legislation by blocking it in the standing committees and in Parliament. The government will be forced into the choice of referring laws to the President's Council, or co-operating with the new alliance."

Tutu, Sanctions Issue

Breier also reports on the same page that if Bishop Desmond Tutu is elected as "Archbishop of Cape Town and effective head of the church in South Africa, this will show strong support for sanctions. His defeat could signify church rejection of his stand on sanctions."

CP, AWB Links Claimed

John MacLennan reports on page 15 on allegations that Dr Connie Mulder, a Conservative Party (CP) representative within the President's Council, has attended secret initiation ceremonies of the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging (Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB) where recruits "are required to pledge they will bear arms against the 'liberal government'." Piet Coetzer, NP representative for Springs, said his information on Mulder's participation "came from several sources whom he did not want to identify at this stage because of possible right-wing retribution." Coetzer said he revealed the links between the AWB and the CP, and Mulder's role " 'because the time has arrived for the CP to be unmasked for what it really is.' " Mulder has denied the allegations.

U.S. Offers No Welcome Example

John D'Oliveira writes on page 15 that while it is appalling that 1,416 blacks have died in politically inspired violence over the last 19 months, and more than 8,000 murders, mostly of blacks, were reported in 1983, "hardly anybody (other than the blacks involved) seems to give a damn about the much, much higher death rate in American ghettoes," where nearly 7,000 black men between the ages of 20 and 24 were murdered in 1983. "The problems faced by millions of American blacks should prove to South Africans of all races that there is no magic solution to the problems of race discrimination and class disadvantage." "Let us all remember this as we pick our way through the disasters ahead."

Mineral Sales Rise

John Orpen reports on page 1 of the "Finance/and Review" section that "South Africa's mineral sales last year rose by a whacking 40 percent in rand terms, just under R15 billion in 1984 to R20.3 billion in 1985." For the most part, however, "this boost in money terms was due to the falling value of the rand against the currencies of our major trading partners, which dramatically boosted the rand earnings of export minerals." He notes: "There were no major shifts in unit production or tonnage terms. Gold production on a physical level actually declined marginally from 680 tons to 669 tons, while coal production moved up from 163 million tons to 173 million tons."

Union Problems in Homelands

The independent states were once seen as places where the labor supply was abundant and docile, comments Bryan Deans on page 2 of the same section, and many employers relocated to escape the "emerging power of the trade unions." But the union movement has followed the industries, and the homelands "face the same sort of union anarchy as South Africa's metropolitan areas did before the 1979 labour dispensation provided a book of rules for this power game." He warns that the lack of legitimacy for trade unions in the independent states "can only create a political hotbed when residents or citizens of 'independent' states are denied the right of association, while in the 'oppressed' areas of the Republic, these rights actually exist."

'No Master Plan' for NP

David Breier writes on pages 18 and 19 of the same section that NP federal congresses "representing all four provinces are rare and held on special occasions," thus breeding speculation that the congress called for August will result in publication of the NP "master plan for black political rights." "But according to NP sources, no such master plan exists. No such plan can exist until blacks negotiate with the government." What does exist is a "three-split in the Afrikaner volk, between the hardline racists, the reformists and the ultra-reformists", Breier says. "The government has not only failed to find credible black leaders with which to negotiate, it now finds it cannot even negotiate with militant fellow white Afrikaners." "The federal congress is a desperate effort to bring the volk together," and the government will explain its reform policies, "vague though they may be", in hopes of winning back ground from the growing right wing.

Feelings High in Anglican Race

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 13 April reports on page 1 of its "Extra" section that "strong feelings for or against" Bishop Tutu are dominating the election for the new Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town. Peter Collins, senior lecturer in political studies at the University of Cape Town (UCT) predicts: " 'If Bishop Tutu is elected many whites will think the church has sold out to radicals. If he isn't elected many blacks will think the church is hypocritical in its commitment to non-racialism.' " Professor Charles Villa-Vicencio, head of the department of religious studies at UCT, agrees "that if Bishop Tutu was not elected the church would face prolonged conflict between its black and white membership."

Black Participation in Cabinet

Max du Preez reports on page 1 of the main section that "Blacks could be serving in the South African cabinet within a year as a first step towards creating a new political order," and that this dramatic move will "most likely" be presented to the NP federal congress in August. "Senior sources within the NP concede that the ill-fated National Statutory Councill — Announced by the President in January and universally condemned by blacks — is heading for the shelf. The KwaNatal indaba, the sources also claim, is likely to be given the green light by the government as the first step towards a proper decentralisation of power. The immediate issue is "a proposed change to the Constitution to allow Mr Botha to appoint cabinet members who are not Parliamentarians." But this is only a "first step to further constitutional change. Mr Chris Heunis's department is well advanced in drawing up a series of new constitutional proposals which could be put to the party congresses later this year." There are strong indications that "thinking is shifting towards some form of cantonal system — hence the importance of the KwaNatal indaba." "There is strong speculation that Mr Botha may have considered announcing the inclusion of blacks into the cabinet during his Rubicon speech in Durban last year. But premature leaks and strong opposition from Mr Heunis against playing too many chips at once caused him to back out." Du Preez adds: "Government's major problem with this new move will obviously be to get candidates for the posts. The plan is apparently to get an urban leader and a leader connected with a non-independent homeland."

AZAPO Cites Harassment

"AZAPO [Azanian People's Organisation] has claimed that the Government of Lebowa has mounted a campaign to eliminate its members through assault, arrest and harassment," Cas St Leger reports on page 2. At a press conference in Johannesburg, AZAPO representatives produced a copy of the minutes of a meeting of Lebowa cabinet ministers on 23 August during which the following resolution was alleged to have passed: "That public servants-government officials (teachers and nurses included) who are members of and take active part in subversive organisations such as AZAPO, UDF [United Democratic Front], and related organisations be dismissed from the government service." Muntu Myeza, AZAPO publicity secretary, said this " 'secret document' " confirmed collusion betwen Lebowa and the SA Government.

Indian Teachers' Blacklist

A row between "Cabinet Minister Amichand Rajbansi and white officialdom is looming over a remarkable blacklist of Indian teachers," Praveen Naidoo reports on page 2. A copy of the blacklist "in the possession of the *SUNDAY TIMES* links Rajbansi to an attempt to transfer teachers to remote posts in the

Transvaal. Rajbansi, however, says the document is " 'a plot by certain white officials of the education department' " to discredit him and the South African Indian Council.

Paraguayan Option Offered

Bennie van Delft reports on page 9 that a former boland farmer is offering South Africans the chance to buy shares in a large cattle farm in Paraguay, a "country full of 'peace and tranquility', which 'highly respected' South Africans."

UDF, HNP Rally

In a "Special Report" on page 13, Brian Pottinger reports on the UDF and HNP meetings held in Johannesburg last week. Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert gave a "strong, effective and sincere" speech to UDF supporters, but he "essentially spoke for Slabbert." "The UDF remains a loosely-knit affiliation of workers, community, petty bourgeoisie and political groups", "defined not by what it is but by what it is against — most immediately apartheid." It would be dangerous to believe that the "impeccably organised and persuasively delivered rally under the auspices of the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee reflects the gamut of UDF sentiment," Pottinger says, and reminds that in some "corners of the country political rivalry has reduced some UDFism to outright gang conflict with other ideological groups." HNP leader Marais and the 500 supporters who attended his speech "do not boast the sombre respectability of the Conservative Party leadership, the CP's farmers, lawyers and petty traders, the same who once were backbone to the National Party. And neither, despite the best will in the world can they muster the menace of Eugene Terre'blanche's AWB, the khaki-clad outriders of further national discord." Marais, "the once ridiculed bogeyman of the far right and his party are now in the middle of the right — victims like so many others of the country's rampant polarisation."

TIMES on Pass Books

An editorial on page 20 comments that the scrapping of the pass books "is symbolically important and only the incorrigibly cynical would dismiss it as cosmetic; it could and should mark a turning point in restoring to black South Africans a dignity long denied." But it warns that "without substantial accompanying political content the uniform identity books will remain in the eyes of blacks a reminder of hollow promises and a provocation to further insurrection," and if "the show-on-demand clause remains unmodified the whole exercise is wasted."

Conflicting SA Ideologies

Brian Pottinger reviews a book entitled *Contending Ideologies in South Africa* on page 20. The authors say blacks view the capitalist system as "ethnonationalism, whereby whites seek to continue holding economic advantage by promoting the ideology of racial divisions and the nurturing of disparate ethnic nationalism. " The writers present two possible views of Afrikaner nationalism: first, that "there is a genuine liberalisation of Afrikaner nationalism," and second, that "the reform" of Afrikaner nationalism is nothing more than the "modernisation of racial domination." "The crux of the present crisis thus lies in the distance between the rhetoric of Afrikaner nationalist reform, whites' perceptions of a just bottom-line survival infrastructure and finally, the blacks' ongoing daily experience of repression." The authors say there is a strong "humanist" element in African socialism, and warn that "easy 'total onslaught' equations of black nationalism with Soviet imperialism, so endemically popular in South Africa," are "both fallacious and dangerous."

No SATS Fare Decrease

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 12 April reports on page 1 and 2 that the South African Transport Services has announced that "there will be no cut in train fares or air fares in the wake of the year's second reduction in petrol and otehr fuel prices." A spokesman for SATS said the R1 million savings predicted on gasoline and the R48 million for diesel fuel would not make up the budget deficit for the year.

'90 Percent' in Favor of Change

Progressive Federal Party (PFP) MP from Bryanston, Horace van Rensburg, told Parliament on Friday that "90 percent of South Africans were in favour of peaceful change" and "although the National Party [NP] had moved closer to this position, it was still part of the 'other 10 percent' because it was trying to hodl on to aspects of apartheid."

CITIZEN on Actor Ban

In an editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* says "the decision by Equity, the British actors' union, to bar actors and entertainers from performing in South Africa is a disgusting one." "The boycotters are succeeding, by threats and intimidation, in keeping entertainers away from our shores. We will have to live with this until such time as the world understands the sincerety of the reforms here, and until such time as it appreciates the way in which the blackmailers and boycotters have minipulated music and culture for political ends."

NP Unity Urged

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 14 April says in an editorial on page 6 that there has been much speculation, most of it in the "Prog" newspapers, about the emergency of a new party which would include leftist members of the NP, the PFP, the New Republic Party, and powerful business interests. "We have no doubt, however, that the state president is fully in control of the party and the pace of development, and while he is at the helm, no wing of the party is going to challenge his authority." A move to form a centrist party doesn't make sense, because "the NP is today's centrist party." "It would be better if the party were to maintain its unity, Differences of viewpoint over the pace of reform, than become weakened by internal clique-forming, pressures or divisions."

White Municipalities to Meet

The Cape Provincial Municipal Association, which represents all white municipalities in the province, is expected to discuss the Regional Service Councils (RSC), the extension of the municipal vote to other race groups and the government's housing policy at its 4-day meeting this week, says a report on page 11. The cities of Queenstown and Swellendam have suggested "that citizens other than whites be granted direct representation on local authorities in proportion to thier contribution to the town's finances." A number of city councils, including Cape Town, have previously expressed "reservations about the cost and efficiency of the RSCS and the practicality of the boundaries suggested by the province."

Breytenbach Speaks

"The South African state was illegal because it was totally totalitarian and had forfeited its rights to exist," Poet Breyten Breytenbach told an audience at the State Theater in Pretoria on the weekend, says a report on page 14. While accepting a prize for literature, Breytenbach said the "South African state did not conform to the minimum demands for any society, that it should be just, tolerant and that there should be no discrimination on grounds of race, belief or sex." The only characteristic of the present state is " brute force' " he said. " 'A minority regime which can only be maintained through repression, has forfeited its rights to exist.' " He warned the Afrikaners, " 'this whitish and bloody minded tribe of Africans' ", not to turn their backs on the future, and to participate in change before it was too late.

Ackerman on Apartheid

Businessman Raymond Ackerman has said that extraParliamentary forces, such as "the ANC, the United Democratic Front and those without a vote", could play an enormous role in the path to a new political dispensation, says a report on page 15. At a graduation ceremony at Rhodes University on Saturday, he urged the government "to move urgently and immediately to abolish every aspect of apartheid," and also said "political detainees should be released and detention without trial eradicated."

Debt Payment 'Below Expectations'

"The initial down-payment on SA's maturing foreign debt, frozen by the standstill, slipped by without a hitch," Alan Sendzul reports on page 1 of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 14 April. "Optimistic projections from banking circles gave the impression that as little as 25 percent of the original $420 million had had to be repaid. More cautious views put the figure at around 60 percent, but still greatly below expectations."

Mineral Sales Good

"Mineral sales in January, as recorded by the Minerals Bureau, were worth nearly R2.6bn — with R2.2bn being realised from exports," Roy Bennetts reports on page 1. "Gold continued to lead the field, contributing 62.4 percent (R1.6bn) to the total from the sale of 52.4 tons, followed by coal with R417.1m, of which R258m (3.4m tons) came from overseas sales."

New Leadership Needed

In an editorial on page 4, *BUSINESS Day* says: "It is difficult to see what reforms might reasonably be expected to stem the anti-apartheid tide before sanctions and external pressures become irreversibly institutionalised and drive us into siege. Tinkering with pass laws will not do it, nor will lifting the bans on funerals; certainly the imposition of regional councils by Chris Heunis is an exercise in irrelevance unmatched since Nero fiddled." What is needed is political leadership of a high order can "bind South Africans of all groups into a common endeavour." Unfortunately, "behind the state president stand lesser men than he. Until better men emerge, there is no option but to pursue ameliorative changes in the hope that they will accumulate sufficiently to bring new political forces into play."

Costly Homelands

"The veld fire of unrest appears to be spreading to the so-called independent homelands, making a farce of boundaries drawn by Verwoerdian ideologues," says a second editorial on the same page. The "apartheid dream of independent tribal enclaves" has been a costly one, with billions of rands from South African taxpayers poured into these states and their huge bureaucracies. "That money, left in the private sector, could have been invested in productive enterprises and the real jobs that they would have created, and would certainly have lessened the hige load of debts that the country now bears."

Sanctions Charade

In a column on page 4, Simon Barber writes that the Reagan administration and its liberal critics, especially those pushing for sanctions against South Africa, "have more in common than they would like to admit. Both, in their own ways, seek to project American power and impose their wills around the globe, but both shrink back from the ultimate implications of what they preach." If Reagan really believes the Nicaraguan regime is such a great threat to the United States and if the antiapartheid sympathizers really feel the RSA Government is equal to the Nazis, why not send in the 82d Airborne? Instead they opt for economic measures. "The fact remains that embargoes have long been the recourse of people who wish to achieve the putative effects of military victory — the imposition of their will upon a recalcitrant opponent — but don't want to dirty their own hands going the full nine years."

'Urgent' NP Discussions

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 13 April says in a front page article that "urgent and open discussion among National Party Parliamentarians is in progress." This follows a statement by the state president the Parliamentarians have interpreted as an open invitation to discuss their views on the country's pressing issues with him. This discussion could give more thrust to reform. Some of the Parliamentarians say that discussion within the NP is more open than ever before, and matters such as power sharing and the scrapping of apartheid are being discussed.

RAPPORT on Buthelezi

In an editorial on page 12 *RAPPORT* says "nothing more can be said about Chief Buthelezi's attack on President Botha this week." It says this is not the way leaders conduct business with each other. Chief Buthelezi's attack has once more focused attention on the National Statutory council. Will Chief Buthelezi participate? Is he still welcome? Will other leaders participate? If so, will the council become a reality? "If there are enough representative leaders willing to participate the council should go ahead and meet. It is time for negotiation to take place."

NP 'Party of Reform'

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 14 April says in an editorial on page 8 that "political observers can wonder at one aspect of President Reagan's praise of the South African Government." Reagan says that President Botha is being torn to shreds by a faction in the government that clings to the past. To say that there is a group in the NP that can be compared to the CP and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (Reformed National Party) is highly improbable. The NP is a party of reform which says the status quo cannot continue. "We accept that lively debate on the pace of reform is taking place in the NP." It is worrying that certain foreign leaders express this view, but the government and the NP will prove them wrong by word and deed.

Clinic Treats 500 Police Victims

Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on page 4 reports that the SACLA [South African Christian Leadership Assembly] community clinic in Crossroads, Cape Town, has treated 500 people "who had been shot by the police during the 10 months of last year," [as published] according to a Western Province Council of Churches newsletter. " 'Of the 500 shot, 90 percent of them carried bird or buckshot wounds.' " The clinic also treated 5 cases of people shot with high velocity bullets and 31 of people injured by rubber bullets. The clinic also treated 16 people for beatings, many of them serious, and tear gas has also been frequently used on people brought ot the clinic. Based on the number of people treated at the clinic, clinic officials estimate that aBout 15,000 people have been injured in South African in 1985.

CAPE TIMES on Colored Teachers

In an editorial on page 8, the paper calls the decision to prosecute more than 50 colored teachers for refusing to administer year-end examinations "a most ill-considered step," which will likely throw local colored schools "into the same upheaval that disrupted classes last year." Carter Ebrahim, the minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, "seems to make a point of being as provocative as possible." While colored students are now back in class as the government wanted, it is questionable how long they will stay there if the prosecutions proceed. "If another scholastic year is not to be wasted, all charges should immediately be dropped. Only that way lies a return to some kind of normality."

'Informer' Burned

"A 22-year-old woman, accused of being a police informer, died after being doused with petrol and set alight by youths in Alexandra at the weekend," Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 14 April reports on page 2. Miss Theresa Lucia Maseko was taken from her 19th Avenue home by a group of youths at 3 pm on Saturday. The youths took an axe and said they were going to " 'chop her to death' " with it. She escaped but they caught her, doused her with gasoline and set her on fire. Her sisters cannot attend school because of fear they will receive the same treatment.

SOWETAN on Removals

In its editorial on page 4, the paper says that even at this late date, "somebody has to do something for the people who are being moved by stealth" from Moutse into KwaNdebele. "Although the government says people are not forced to move it is known that many of them refused to move to Immerpan in KwaNdebele. We have in our possession a number of letters from desperate people who are crying out about this terrible fate awaiting them." The media seemed to have forgotten these people, who are having to be part of a farce even though it is known that the homelands policy has failed. "We should all know that a trauma it is to try and start again, particularly in these tough times. And that home, however, humble it is, is almost sancrosanct. We therefore appeal to the government to stop this rashness. We also appeal to saner minds in government to stop the proposed independence of KwaNdebele. Surely they have admitted themselves that the homeland policy has failed."

Claims Against Lebowa Police

A "Focus" article by Themba Molefe on the same page reports that black lawyers in Lebowa have been flooded by victims of police brutality and are preparing civil suits for damages, one totally R2.8 million for 494 people. The Transvaal Attorney General has refused to procecute a police sergeant for killing one man the police saying he was fleeing arrest. Lawyers must sue because police will not take the charges seriously. Police feel the black organizations are out to discredit them. The Azanian People's Organization feels, however, that only by action of the Supreme Court will the police be restrained, and affidavits and photographs are being gathered for the legal action.

Sham Reforms

"Black organisations and trade union movements have called on the Government to bring about meaningful changes in the country and to stop any amount of 'window-dressing reforms' which are not acceptable to blacks," the paper reports on page 5. Among the organizations making the call are Azanian People's Organization, the United Democratic Front, the National Forum and the Council of Unions of South Africa. They were reacting to the government's announcement that all racial restrictions on hotels and restaurants had been ended.

Fingerprinting Discussed

In his "On the line" column on page 5, Aggrey Klaaste says that blacks were insulted over the white reaction against the government's proposal to fingerprint everyone, as virtually every black had been fingerprinted many times. "After all, these feelings of disgust and dismay are striking people only now that they are to be fingerprinted. I suppose it is alright for blacks to be humiliated, turned into criminals for generations. They — the moaners — should be ashamed of themelves." Furthermore, they will have to pay for the thousands of people necessary to do all this.

Mabuza on Funerals

On page 8, the paper reports that Chief Minister of KaNwane Enos J. Mabuza "said he was prepared to be prosecuted for defying the restrictions placed on funerals of unrest victims." He issued a statement on the funeral of victims of the Kabokweni shootings saying that the funeral was a "national funeral" and "nobody should prescribe to us how we should bury our dead." " 'Freedom of speech, whether political or otherwise, is the inviolate right of any citizen in the land of our birth, South Africa."

War on 'Comrades'

"The United Democratic Front and several progressive organisations resolved to stamp out thuggery in the struggle at a meeting held in Regina mundi, Soweto, yesterday," the paper reports on the same page. The meeitng, attended by more than 300 people, mostly youths, heard that people posing as "comrades" were robbing people of vehicles and harassing businessmen. The meeting was also addressed by Mrs Winnie Mandela. A Soweto Civic Association official said that these types of thefts had been stopped in other parts of the country and Soweto was behind in this regard.

Nel Comments on Tutu Election

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 15 April reports on page 3 that Deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel said that while the government did not usually react to the election to a church office, because Desmond Tutu is " 'an international figure with a high political profile, I would like to congratulate him on his election to this most respected and highly regarded position in the Anglican Church.' " Nel Said he hoped Bishop Tutu's new position, with its additional responsibilities, " 'would compel Archbishop Tutu to play a truly constructive role in South Africa in bringing about, according to Christian principles, reconciliation between the different communities in this country,' " and that Tutu " 'would assist in finding solutions to South Africa's pressing problems through peaceful negotiations towards positive, meaningful and constructive reform to which the government is fully committed. To this end, the firm rejection of the methods of change of those who are clearly committed to violence would be a positive beginning.'"

Attacks on Motorists

Also on page 3, Rika van Graan reports that a group of 12 blacks surrounded the car driven by a white woman in Kew and hammered on it when their fists and threw stones at it when they could not open the doors. The police liaison officer for the Witwatersrand said the woman "escaped unhurt because she took the advice police gave to motorists some weeks ago." She had locked all the car doors and had taken off as soon as she was able. "Since the beginning of March 104 motorists were attacked by blacks in the suburbs Wynberg, Bramley, Kew, Alexandra and Marlboro and police urged motorists to be cautious and not to travel around unnecessarily."

January Unemployment

"A total of 127,563 people were registered as unemployed with the Department of Manpower in January this year, the minister, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said yesterday" in Parliament, the paper reports on page 4. Du Plessis also said that 332,157 people had been covered by the Unemployment Insurance Fund in 1985.

CITIZEN on Sport Boycott

In an editorial on page 6 on the upcoming New Zealand rugby tour, the paper says that the sports boycott against the country "has nothing to do with sport but everything to do with politics. And so our sportsmen and women, who play sport for the sake of sport and not for any political reasons, are penalised even through sport is nonracial."

Drought Still 'Critical'

"Despite the widespread rains at the beginning of the year, the drought was still critical in certain parts of the country, particularly in the northern Transvaal, the Minister of Agricultural Economics and of Water Affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said last night," the paper reports on page 10. Addressing the National Meat Congress in Pretoria, Wentzel said the drought had caused many problems for farmers, particularly that of increasing debt.

No Tariff Reductions Criticized

"Major retailers have expressed their disgust at the refusal by state corporations to reduce their tariffs in line with the falling petrol price, saying the government's 'disgraceful example' is being emulated by private manufacturers and suppliers," the paper reports on page 11. "The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on transport, Mr John Malcomess, has called it a 'miscarriage of justice.' SATS [South African Transport Services] says it will not reduce tariffs because it has budgeted for a deficit as usual."

Relief for Motor Industry

"Much needed relief, possibly in the form of reductions in customs duty or some other tax concessions, might be on the cards for the beleaguered eastern Cape motor industry," Chris Cairncross reports on the front page of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 15 April. Finance Minister Barend du Plessis told Parliament that the government "was fully aware of the problems being experienced in Port Elizabeth" and ways in which the area could be assisted by means of tax concessions were being considered.

Strike Over May Day Possible

Claire Pickard-Cambridge reports on the same page that legal experts believe that the National Union of Mineworkers is now legally entitled to strike over its demand for May Day as a paid holiday. "This follows an Industrial Court decision not to grant an application by the Chamber of Mines for a 'status quo order' requiring the union to abandon its demand. In addition, Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis failed to appoint a conciliation board to deal with the matter within 30 days of the dispute being settled. In this event workers are entitled to strike." However, the minister appointed a conciliation board on 1 April and the union has agreed not to advocate strike action until the board's negotiations are finished.

Accord Sign of Low Credibility

In another front page article, John Tilston says that the clauses of the South African debt accord under which the country agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of British and U.S. courts "are an indication of how low SA's credibility and credit-worthiness has sunk since the foreign debt moratorium was imposed in September."

Rand's Future

"In the near future the rand looks as if it will remain reasonably stable at a point close to $0.50," Harold Fridjhon writes on page 2. "Superficially, the immediate outlook for the rand is more favourable than it has been for many months past. The current account payments look healthy and the foreign debt negotiations appear to have achieved and equilibrium between what SA can afford to pay without structural damage, and what creditors are prepared to accept as a minimum in the next 12 months." Nevertheless, there is a question of whether the country can sustain a drain of foreign capital and "if there is a major flare-up in a key township, a favourable sentiment could be destroyed with the petrol-bombed house or the first hail of birdshot."

BTR Dunlop-MAWU Talks

"BTR Dunlop entered into talks with the Metal and Allied Workers Union [MAWU] yesterday over a total work stoppage by about 2,000 workers at four Dunlop plants which began last Tuesday," Diana Games reports on page 3. A Dunlop spokesman said that the company saw the union's demand for the reinstatement of two workers fired for violent behavior as a sign of the union's continued support for violence.

SAAU To Seek More Government Aid

"The SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) is to appeal to government for further aid for destitute farmers," Gerald Reilly reports on the same page. SAAYU Director Piet Swart said SAAU's aim is "'to give all possible aid to those farmers who have good prospects of recovering from severe financial blows, caused mainly be high interest rates, over the past three or four years."

Report on Population Growth

Gerald Reilly reports on page 5 that according to a Human Sciences Research Council report, "with a population accelerating at a 2.3 percent a year the country would have to maintain a growth rate of 4.5 percent merely to provide jobs for newcomers to the labour market." The report also said that the white population was growing at 1.5 percent, coloured at 1.8 percent, Asians at 1.76, and blacks at 2.8 percent and added that the country could accommodate a maximum population of 80 million.

Business Day on Tire Price Rise

Commenting on a rise in the price of tires in editorial on page 6, the paper says that the price rise, the fourth in 12 months, come at a time when the prices of imported oil-based chemicals are being pushed down by the recovery of the rand and decline in the oil price. However, an explanation for the tire price rise "lies in the strategic requirments of an increasingly beleagured South Africa. Because they are considered strategic commodities, stockpiles of both synthetic rubber and tyres were considerably larger than they would have been on straight economic considerations." However, "by now the South African consumer has become used to the fact that strategic self-sufficiency is precisely that . It is not a formula for lower prices."

Escalating Boycotts

In a column also on page 6 of *BUSINESS DAY*, Cherilyn Ireton writes that the boycott of the Johannesburg centenary celebrations demonstrates the "might of the black consumer. The city's blacks, banished to the ghetto of Soweto for decades and until recently banned from many of Johannesburg's attractions saw no reason to have a party for the white city." Turning to other boycotts around the country, Ireton reports that Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce Director Tony Gilson said that the boycott in the city "'showed that basic frustrations must be removed. It also underlined to whites the socio-economic and political aspirations of the black community.'" The success of boycotts has led business to expect them to escalate this year, but rather than open-ended boycotts, "shorter and better supported boycotts are feared." The general mood among businessmen "is that change must come quickly before more casualties are recorded. Said one businessman: 'Please God, no one ever feels the full might of a national consumer boycott, because we're finished if we do.'"

Family Sues for Support

"The family of a 28-year-old man who died hours after giving himself up to the police is claiming R90,000 for loss of support from the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange," Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 15 April reports on page 1. Joel Phoshoko, a member of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union and a resident of Mabopane, died in a hospital hours after giving himself up at the Pretoria central police station on charges of housebreaking and theft. A police spokesman confirmed that Phoshoko had been interrogated by police and "circumstances surrounding his death were being investigated."

Journalist Unbanned

The paper reports on page 2 that "journalist Mr Mathata Tsedu, banned for the last five years, had his order lifted yesterday." The lifting of the order followed negotiations between Tsedu's lawyer and the government, "in which a telegram seeking the unbanning of Mr Tsedu was sent to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, on April 10."

Policeman Killed After Service

"A man believed to be an off-duty policeman was killed by a crowd in Mahwelereng township near Potgietersrus on Sunday night, according to residents," another report on the same page says. According to witnesses, the crowd was returning from a memorial service for Lucky Kutumela, a journalist who died in detention in the township. The policeman "allegedly made advances to a girl in the crowd and was immediately pounced upon and assaulted with an assortment of missiles by the crowd."

Mourners Barred From Funeral

On the same page, the paper reports that "thousands of mourners were barred from attending the funeral of two unrest victims in Vosloorus, Boksburg, yesterday." There was a "heavy police and South African Defence Force presence" in the area and only family members were allowed to enter the church where the funeral was being held, while no buses operated in the area. Also, "freedom songs, political speeches and shouts of 'Amandla' were banned at the funeral."

Negotiations on Metalworkers' Wages

In another article on page 2, Len Maseko reports that wage negotiations between metalworkers unions representing some 450,000 workers and the Steel and Engineering Federation of South Africa have resumed in Alberton. The Metal and Allied Workers Union is seeking a 3.50 rand minimum hourly wage.

SOWETAN on MEDUNSA Protest

"The case of the two white students who have enrolled at the black medical university, MEDUNSA [Medical University of South Africa], is a reflection of the sick society we live in," the *SOWETAN* says in an editorial on page 4. "If things were normal in this country," it would be easy to say that the protest by black students over the admission of two whites was reverse discrimination. However, since it is the policy of apartheid itself which has led to separate universities and selective admissions, the students' anger is "understandable." Since the two white students had previously been refused admission to white universities "why should they be allowed into a black university? Is this not saying that MEDUNSA is not as highly professional as the other universities that have refused the two white students?" Black students have been refused admission at Pretoria University and Rand Afrikaans University and "there would be an uncommonly long and loud howl of distress if black students had taken these two universities to court and demanded admission on liberatarian or humanitarian or even educational grounds."

'Total Onslaught' Needed

The "Nat on Tuesday" column on page 6 comments on Helen Suzman's characterization of the present session of Parliament as D-Day, and says one would "expect the government to launch a total onslaught against apartheid to free us from the yoke of this malignant monster. That is what is needed. Nothing short of a total onslaught will be enough to kill and bury apartheid." Turning to the new identity documents, he says: "I do hope that this will not mean I will have to hand in my dompas [pass book]. Suddenly, I value it even more because I would like to keep it — rubber stamp endorsements and all — for my grandchildren to see. By then, they probably won't really understand what apartheid was all about." He also notes the irony of white objections to being fingerprinted, saying blacks "have borne the indignities of apartheid for years. I don't like being fingerprinted myself, but I can't resist saying it looks like the chickens have come home to roost."

Lebowa Deaths 'Political'

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 15 April reports on page 1 that "more than 30 'necklaced' bodies found in shallow graves in southern Lebowa resulted from "vicious clashes between political rivals in the area." Dirk Nel reports that while it "appears that criminals and perpetrators of witchcraft have also taken advantage of the situation," most of the deaths "are alleged to be part of a campaign by radicals to eliminate 'collborators of the system.' " Nel says rumors of the deaths of tribal leaders have been spreading since Driekop Chief Maroga and three of his top indunas (deputies) were hacked to death earlier this year. "Villagers are viewing every stranger with suspicion and are refusing to speak to the media or the police, for fear of being killed. Several businessmen have been attacked and Lebowa Legislative Assembly members have been threatened with death if they do not resign." Two Lebowa MPs, M.A.M. Masha and A.K. Mariri, both businessmen in the Sekhukhune area, "have reportedly resigned but they could not be reached for comment." "A police spokesman said police were finding it difficult to get information due to the fear and intimidation rife in the area."

Clashes in Mankweng

A report on page 1 says "petrol bombs have seriously injured several people and caused extensive damage to property," following clashes between rival organisations in the township of Mankweng and confrontations between Lebowa police and students from the nearby university. "The local Ministers' Fraternal, representative of 12 churches, have condemned the violence in a strongly worded statement."

Car Attacks 'Criminal' not Political

A white motorist who was attacked "by about 12 men wielding rocks" when she stopped at an intersection in Kew, near Alexandra, said, " 'The men all appeared tc be in their late 20s or 30s — they definitely were not youths.' " "A police spokesman said 17 attacks on motorists had been reported in the area since the beginning of April." He said "it was suspected that a criminal and not a political element was responsible for the attacks."

Policeman Says Torture 'Possible'

"A security policeman said yesterday that it was possible that electric shocks might have been given to a detainee to extract information from him," Estelle Trengove reports on page 2. The lieutenant said he was present during parts of the interrogation of Jongumuzi Sisulu, and while Sisulu had not been tortured while he was present, "it was possible" that it could have happened while he was out of the room. "He said he had heard talks of things like that happening, although he himself had never seen it."

'Instigators' Blamed in Winterveld

"Bophuthatswana police have blamed political organisations and 'instigators' from outside the homeland for the fatal shooting of at least 11 people in Winterveld on March 26," McKeed Kotlolo reportts on page 2. The district comandant of Odi and Moretele "has denied allegations that police had forcibly taken some members of the bereaved families in Winterveld to a secret meeting" with President Chief Lucas Mangope. He also denied allegations that a number of people were arrested during Saturday night raids in the area and said "there had been no raids except for 'routine patrols' on shebeens and other places."

Inquiry on White River Shootings

A report on page 2 says KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza has appointed a public commission of inquiry into the shootings at Kabokweni near White River which left 1 dead and at least 80 injured. "All parties interested in testifying before the commission have been asked to report to the secretary at the Kabokweni Magistrate's court" next Monday. "The police inquiry, which has been so secret that there was speculation last week that it may already be over, will probably deal with allegations that the youths went on a rampage before the shootings."

Subsidized Education

Finance Minister Barend du Plessis told Parliament on Monday that "it was a 'sick argument' to complain, as the Conservative Party (CP) had, that whites were subsidising black education," *THE STAR* reports on page 4. The CP had not complained that in the early days when the Afrikaner was on his knees and the English taxpayer had subsidised his development." Du Plessis said even today most Afrikanaans families did not pay enough tax to cover the cost of their children's education, and a recent study showed that "English- speaking South Africans still paid 60 percent of direct tax and 75 percent of company tax."

NPP Solidarity Coalition

Another report on the same page says the National People's Party, the majority party in the House of Delegates, and Solidarity, the official opposition, "are to form a joint committee to discuss issues arising from the Natal-kwaZulu Indaba." "NPP leader Mr Amichand Rajbansi said the move signified the adoption of a common approach between the parties."

NP Division Denied

Supporters of the "extremely loose group" of left-wing National Party MPs, "some of whom hold senior positions in the party," said Monday "there was no substantial division in the party and the possibility of any breakaway was totally excluded." One young MP said "it would be pointless even threatening a breakaway as then any possible influence would be lost." The group, described as "New Nats" in some newspaper reports, "were using every opportunity to express their feelings, particularly in caucus meetings." "Sources in the NP said the group was looking for greater freedom of association in NP policy, more preparedness to talk to radicals, including the ANC, and speeding up of reform."

UDF Official Arrested

The funeral service of two unrest victims was disrupted Monday "when police stormed a church in Vosloorus, near Boksburg, and whisked away a United Democratic Front official delivering a speech. At least 10 policemen escorted Mr Themba Mbandlwa out of St Boniface Anglican church, which was packed with about 500 mourners. It is not known whether Mr Mbandlwa has been detained or arrested."

STAR on Tutu's Election

An editorial on page 8 says Bishop Tutu's two-thirds majority in the vote to elect him head of the Anglican Church suggests that there is a general acquiescence with his highly political stance — if not for some of its expressions. It signals too that the church will continue to play, as it should, an agressively high-profile role against apartheid. The government "will now find it less easy to shrug off the spiritual leader of two million people. Very much a caring man of peace, He [Tutu] remains an invaluable bridge across the racial gulf."

Students Deny Free Speech

Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 14 April comments on page 10 on the disruption of a meeting on the University of Cape Town campus by the Student's Action Committee (SAC) because they thought the speaker was a member of Inkatha. "What sort of society is SAC campaigning for, if its members refuse to honour such a fundamental principle of democracy even while they are part of the forum of ideas that constitutes a university. They also overrate their importance. They have no authority to say who will and who will not be allowed to speak on the campus."

Time for Negotiation

A second editorial says "Nationalists like to argue that there must first be law and order before there can be progress with reform. Normally speaking such an argument is not without merit. But these are not normal times. The country is in a state of rebellion." "It is time that the country pulls itself together, abandons its misplaced trust in the use of force, and gets down to negotiating the terms of settlement for a new and happier South Africa."

Botha To Clarify Stance

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 14 April says in an article on page 3 that "clarity on future political reform and the granting of political rights to blacks could be forthcoming this week." The state president's office would not comment yesterday on a *SUNDAY TIMES* report on black cabinet members, but the state president will probably speak about it on Thursday when his budget is discussed.

Afrikaner Openess Urged

An article on page 7 says young Afrikaners should talk increasingly to other races across the color line. They should even speak to radicals such as the United Democratic Front. This is the view of Nelus Niemandt, chairman of the Junior Rapportryers. "We should learn to understand other people and they should learn to understand us. Young Afrikaners should realize that pure Afrikaner nationalism does not exist anymore. What is important is a broader South African nationalism, he says. Therefore, cooperation and good neighborliness are absolutely necessary."

'New Language of Reform'

In another article on page 7 political correspondent Frikkie Odendaal says "a new language of reform began last week in Parliament among members of the National Party." There was talk of dialogue with the ANC, black rights, and adaptations to the Group Areas Act. It is clear that the new generation of Nationalists will not allow themselves to be hindered in advancing the pace of reform. The state president's budget will be discussed this week in Parliament. "Attention will be focused on the state president to hear if he supports this new language of reform."

SWAZILAND

Cabinet Restructure Adds to PM's Responsibilities

MB161046 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati
1600 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The queen regent has initiated changes in the cabinet structure adding more responsibilities to the prime minister's ministry. The queen regent has also authorized the creation of the post of deputy prime minister, who will be responsible for carrying out tasks assigned by the prime minister. The following departments have been transferred to the prime minsiter's office: Department of Development, formerly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives; the Department of Town Planning and Management, formerly with the Ministry of Interior; the national courts and its president; and the ombudsman's office formerly attached to the king's office.

These changes were announced in the official government gazette publication.

14 Alleged ANC Members Reported Arrested

MB151728 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati
1600 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] There are 14 persons who are reported to be ANC members who were arrested in yesterday's police and army sweep against illegal immigrants. Among those arrested are illicit liquor brewers, drug traffickers, and tax evaders.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Returns From SFRY, Netherlands Visit

MB161848 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, arrived in Lusaka this evening from a 6-day official visit to Yugoslavia and the Netherlands. Dr Kaunda was met at Lusaka International Airport by party Secretary General Grey Zulu, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi, and senior party and government officials, including diplomats. The president, who was accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs Luke Mwananshiku, inspected the guard of honor mounted by the 2d Battalion of the Zambia Regiment amid a 21-gun salute.

ZANU-PF MPs Call for Ian Smith Resignation

MB160707 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Several ZANU-PF members of Parliament have urged the leader of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe [CAZ], Mr Ian Smith, to resign his Parliamentary seat. The calls were made during debate in the House of Assembly yesterday on a select committee report accusing the CAZ leader of making derogatory remarks about blacks in an interview with the BBC.

The MP's claimed that the remarks were in contempt of Parliament. Comrade Sabina Mugabe asked whether Mr Smith is the mainstay of the house, adding that she takes great exception to the allegation by Mr Smith that blacks are not civilized. Comrade George Rutanhire said Mr Smith wants to divide the people of Zimbabwe.

Smith Criticizes Inquiry

MB160714 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0235 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Harare, April 15, SAPA — Mr Ian Smith, prime minister before Zimbabwe's independence and the subject of a Parliamentary select committee inquiry for contempt of Parliament, today dismissed the committee's report as biased and compiled by people with preconceived ideas, ZIANA News Agency reports.

He told the House of Assembly that although he regretted some of the provocative things he has said "from time to time" he believed the report had shown "some vindictiveness."

Mr Smith, leader of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), is alleged to have made derogatory statements about the government and Africans in a British television interview while on a visit to the United Kingdom last year.

In his reply to the report of the select committee set up to establish if his comments were derogatory Mr Smith stressed that he was a man of principles who only said what he believed in.

The chairman of the committee, Mr Bill Irvine, said Mr Smith had referred in the interview to the "most unintelligent people in the country" and the majority of committee members felt the remarks referred to black people and were derogatory.

Replying to this finding, Mr Smith said he had been talking about "one man one vote" and he supported the idea of "meritocracy." He said it was "ludicrous" to suggest he meant blacks were less intelligent. He also said it had never entered his mind that black members of Parliament were incompetent. There were a number of white MPs who should not have been MPs, he said.

Mr Smith also said he objected to Mr Irvine being chairman of the committee as he was "biased" and although they were once "buddies" were no longer on talking terms. He said the report should not be accepted and suggested the debate should adjourn to allow the Parliamentary committee on standing rules and orders to carry out the investigations.

He said he was not prepared to stand by idle and condone "unwarranted, unjust and completely unfounded" attacks on the white community. He was not prepared to join in any campaign calculated to make "our white community ashamed of their past history."

He denied he had been evasive when giving evidence to the committee saying: "I would not give them the answers they wanted. I gave them my answers which did not fit in with their preconceived ideas."

Mr Irvine earlier told the House that his task as chairman of the committee had been the most "distressing and distasteful" but he had done his job "impartially and to the best of my ability." He said it was "absolutely essential" the house should deal strongly with witnesses who were "less than truthful."

A government MP called for the enactment of a law making racism a criminal offence. Accusing Mr Smith of having been derogatory to blacks during last October's interview with the BBC, Mr Charles Ndlovu, of the ZANU-PF described Mr Smith as "criminally insane."

With shouts of support from the government benches, Mr Ndlovu called on the minister of justice, legal and parliamentary affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, to draft a bill making racism a criminal offence.

He and other MPs called on Mr Smith to resign, failing which, he should be expelled from Parliament.